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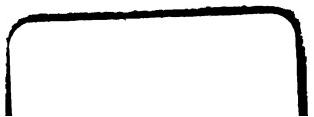
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CONTENTS.

OFFICERS, ii. LIST OF MEMBERS, iii. RULES, xiii. ANNUAL REPORT, xvi. LIBRARY BYE-LAWS, xvii. BALANCE SHEET, xviii. SOCIETIES IN UNION, xx. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, xxii.

	Page
THE MERRY MONARCH IN SUFFOLK	1
CLAYDON AND MOCKBEGGARS HALL	6
THE MARKET CROSSES OF SUFFOLK	18
ROMAN REMAINS AT SCOLE HOUSE, SCOLE	24
DIVINING FOR WATER AND MINERALS, ETC.	31
A LIST OF SCRATCH DIALS ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES	35
THE SHIPMEADOW UNION HOUSE	42
EXTRACTS FROM WILLS AND OTHER MATERIAL, SHOWING THE HISTORY OF SUFFOLK CHURCHES, CHANTRIES and GUILDS	50
FINDS—SOCKETED CELTS	79
NOTES—JOHN WILBYE, 1574—1638	83
REVIEWS—IN BRECKLAND WILDS	85
SUFFOLK CHURCHES AND THEIR TREASURES	86

ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MERRY MONARCH IN SUFFOLK— WEST STOW HALL	<i>frontispiece</i>
CLAYDON AND MOCKBEGGARS HALL MOCKBEGGARS HALL	<i>to face page</i> 6
THE MARKET CROSSES OF SUFFOLK— LAVENHAM	<i>page</i> 19
MILDENHALL	" 21
BUNGAY	" 23
ROMAN REMAINS AT SCOLE HOUSE, SCOLE— PLATE I	<i>page</i> 25
PLATE II	<i>to face page</i> 26
PLATE III	<i>page</i> 27
PLATE IV	" 28
PLATE V	" 28
PLATE VI	" 30
PLATE VII	" 30
FINDS—SOCKETED CELTS— DISTRIBUTION MAP OF BRONZE AGE SOCKETED CELTS .. .	80
TWO EXAMPLES OF CELTS FROM OUTNEY COMMON, BUNGAY <i>to face page</i>	80

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-

Supplementary List of Members elected May, 1938.

- Mr. George Reid Cameron, The Firs, Sudbury, Suffolk
Miss Pearce, Pennington, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Miss E. K. M. Pearce, Pennington, Ufford, Woodbridge, Suffolk
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Financial Secretary, Mr. C. B. Pigot,
"Woodrising," Valley Road, Ipswich.**

**Will members kindly send any alterations
or corrections of addresses to the Hon. Sec.,
Rev. H. A. Harris, Thorndon Rectory
Eye, Suffolk.**

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, £5., DUE JANUARY 1st.**LIFE COMPOSITION, £5.**

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to send in their names and addresses to the General Secretary.

Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in the List of Members, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to

**REV. HAROLD A. HARRIS, *General Secretary,*
Thorndon Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.**

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<i>Name</i>	<i>District.</i>
Mr. H. R. Barker	Bury St. Edmunds
Rev. R. B. Caton	Thetford
Rev. H. A. Harris	Eye
Mr. V. B. Redstone	Woodbridge

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Barker, Horace R., Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds

Badham, Frank Abraham, B.A., Elton Lawn, Uckington

Braun, Hugh, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., 5, Verulam Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.1.

Brown, Basil, "Cambria," Rickinghall, Diss.

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4. Librarians of :—

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*To be sent to Agent, F. G. Osborne, 6, Great James Street, London, W.C.1

The Council are not answerable for any opinions put forth in their publications. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks.

Authors would greatly further the interests of the Institute and save much unnecessary expense in the correction of proofs, if they would be good enough to have their contributions typewritten, and on only one side of the paper.

RULES OF THE Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and Natural History of the County of Suffolk.
2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description, within the County of Suffolk, may be from time to time threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an annual Subscription of 15s., to be due in advance on the 1st January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary, or until his name is removed by order of the Council. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member. Ordinary Members, having been proposed and seconded, shall be elected at any General Meeting of the Institute, or at any Council Meeting.

5. Honorary Members shall pay no subscription, and shall not be entitled to vote, but they shall have a copy of all publications of the Institute, and shall be entitled to all other privileges of membership. Honorary Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting only.

6. The Officers of the Institute shall be a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and an Honorary Secretary or Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting, the names of new Candidates be sent to the Hon. Secretary at least four weeks before the Council Meeting that preceeds the Annual General Meeting.

7. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers, and of twelve Members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election; with this exception, that no elected member of Council who has been absent from all Council Meetings during the preceeding year shall be eligible for re-election at the next Annual General Meeting.

8. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for Election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other Meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council three members shall be a quorum

9. The ordinary places of meeting shall be Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if, and when they shall think it advisable.

10. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute ; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library at the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute ; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any Member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

11. The Annual Meeting shall be held alternately at Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed by the Council.

12. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time they may think proper.

13. There shall be a Librarian, Honorary or otherwise, who shall reside within five miles of wherever the Library is kept. He shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

14. There shall be a Literary Committee, consisting of not more than five members, who shall not be, as such, ex-officio members of the Council. They shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

15. There shall be an Auditor or Auditors, Honorary or otherwise, who shall be elected for the year at the Annual General Meeting.

16. No alteration shall be made in these rules, by way of addition, omission, or otherwise, except at a General Meeting : and after at least one week's previous notice of such proposed alteration has been sent to every Member of the Institute.

17. A Special General Meeting, apart from, and in addition to the Annual General Meeting, may be called at any time on the demand of the Patron, or of the President, or of the Council, or of not less than five Ordinary Members of the Institute, who shall signify their demand to the Secretary in writing. At least one week's notice of such meeting shall be given to all members of the Institute, together with a statement of the proposed agenda.

18. At all Meetings, both of the Institute, and of the Council, and of any Committee thereof, the Chairman shall have a casting vote, in addition to his own vote.

19. The Chair at all Meetings shall be taken by the Patron, or the President, or in their absence by the senior of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence by some Member of the Institute elected Chairman for the occasion.

20. Should any dispute or difference arise concerning the interpretation of the foregoing rules the decision of the Chairman for the time being shall be final.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1937.

During the past ten years the Members of our Society have varied in number from 435 in 1928 to 373 in 1935. The average for these ten years being 397 and curiously 397 is the exact number on our list of members at the end of 1937.

During 1937 we elected 35 new members, 19 resigned and we lost 11 by deaths.

At the Annual Congress of Archaeological Societies, held in London in November, 1937, a proposal was brought forward suggesting that every county take a survey and record all its treasures of archaeological interest.

The idea was favourably entertained at a meeting of our Council held on December 9th, 1937, and it was agreed that we collaborate with other counties.

Two delegates from our Society attended the London Congress, Mr. C. H. Gale and the Hon. Sec.

A survey of church treasures has already been made in several dioceses and it is proposed that our Society undertakes the work of compiling lists of both church and county treasures.

Excavation and research work has been carried on at Stanton Chair and Scole House with satisfactory results. Reports of these undertakings can be found in our Proceedings and in local newspapers for 1937.

The Excursions outlined at the last Annual Meeting were well attended and well arranged, being carried out according to schedule with the exception of the proposed week's sea trip to Hamburg, which failed through lack of support.

H. A. HARRIS,
Hon. Sec. and Editor.

LIBRARY BYE-LAWS.

1. The Librarian shall make a yearly report to the Annual General Meeting, stating the condition and needs of the Library, and what has been done in the past year, and what books have been added by gift, purchase, or exchange.
2. It shall be the business of the Librarian to see that the publications of the various archaeological societies (which are received by exchange) be bound, as soon as each volume is complete.
3. Any member borrowing a book from the Library must enter his or her name in the book kept for that purpose. Anyone failing to do this, when the book is taken out, shall be fined one shilling.
4. All books must be brought back, and entered as brought back, within three months of their having been taken out. Any member failing to bring a book back, and to enter it as brought back, within three months, will be fined one shilling.
5. No members may have more than five volumes out at one time.
6. No MSS. may be taken out from the Library, nor certain valuable printed books, a list of which is kept by the Librarian, except by permission of the Council.
7. No non-member of the Institute shall be allowed to use the Library, except by permission of the General Secretary, or when accompanied by a Member of the Institute.

NOTE.—The keys to the book-cases are kept in the drawer of the Library table.

The Library is open for the use of members from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. daily, except Sundays, when the Athenæum is closed.

LIST OF BOOKS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE LIBRARY;

All MSS. — Pamphlets, Suffolk Mercury or St. Edmundsbury Post — The Jernyn Collection — Page's Supplement to Kirby, Suffolk Traveller, Extra Illustrated — Papworth's Armorial — Prynne's New Discovery of Prelate's Tyranny — Josselyn's Two Voyages to New England — Moxon's Mechanical Powers — Eikon Basilike, 1648 — Poll Books — Cox's History of Ireland — Culpepper, Anatomy of Bartholomew — Massachusetts Historical Collections.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY*Balance Sheet for the Year ending*

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in hand January 1st, 1937 ..	22 12 1	
,, Subscriptions—		
Arrears 12 15 0		
Current Year 217 1 6		
Life Members 10 0 0		
	<hr/>	239 16 6
,, Interest on Investments—		
3½% Conversion Loan :		
April 12 15 9		
October 12 15 9		
	<hr/>	25 11 6
,, Sales of Proceedings 6 1 4		
,, Non-Members Excursion Tickets 2 17 6		
,, Members' Subscriptions to the S.A.		
Avebury Preservation Fund 3 0 0		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£299 18 11	<hr/>

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.
£730 15s. 4d. 3½% Conversion Loan Stock ..	756 0 0
Balance of Deposit Account 82 10 3	
Electric Stove and Furniture 8 0 0	
Library lodged at the Athenæum	
	<hr/>
	£846 10 3

AND NATURAL HISTORY.

December 31st, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Cost of Printing Proceedings	167	2	6
,, Wrappers, Mailing and Stamps for above ..	8	8	6
,, Printing and Postages for Lectures, Excursions and General Stationery	22	5	0
,, Bury Town Council, Rent of Athenæum, July, 1936			
—June, 1937	10	10	0
,, Librarian's Salary	7	0	0
,, Purchase of Books for Library	4	0	0
,, Norwich Union Fire Office, Employers Liability Insurance re Stanton Excavations	1	14	2
,, Fire and Employers Insurance	2	6	0
,, County Borough of Ipswich, Hire of Lecture Hall, February and March	1	0	0
,, T. Ridley Hooper, Wreath, Mr. H. C. Casley ..	1	1	0
,, Hugh Braun, Expenses re Lecture (April) ..	1	1	0
,, Postages, etc., Hon. Secretary	3	3	0
,, Editorial Postages, Hon. Secretary	2	2	0
,, Postages, etc., Hon. Financial Secretary	2	2	0
,, Postages, etc., Hon. Excursion Director	3	0	0
,, Gratuity, Clerical Assistance	2	2	0
,, Life Members' Subscriptions, transferred to Deposit Account	10	0	0
,, Avebury Preservation Fund	3	0	0
,, Balance in hand	<u>48</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
	£299	18	11

C. B. PIGOT,
Hon. Financial Secretary.

Audited and found correct.

A. N. MILLS,
Hon. Auditor.

3rd May, 1938.

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Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & Natural History

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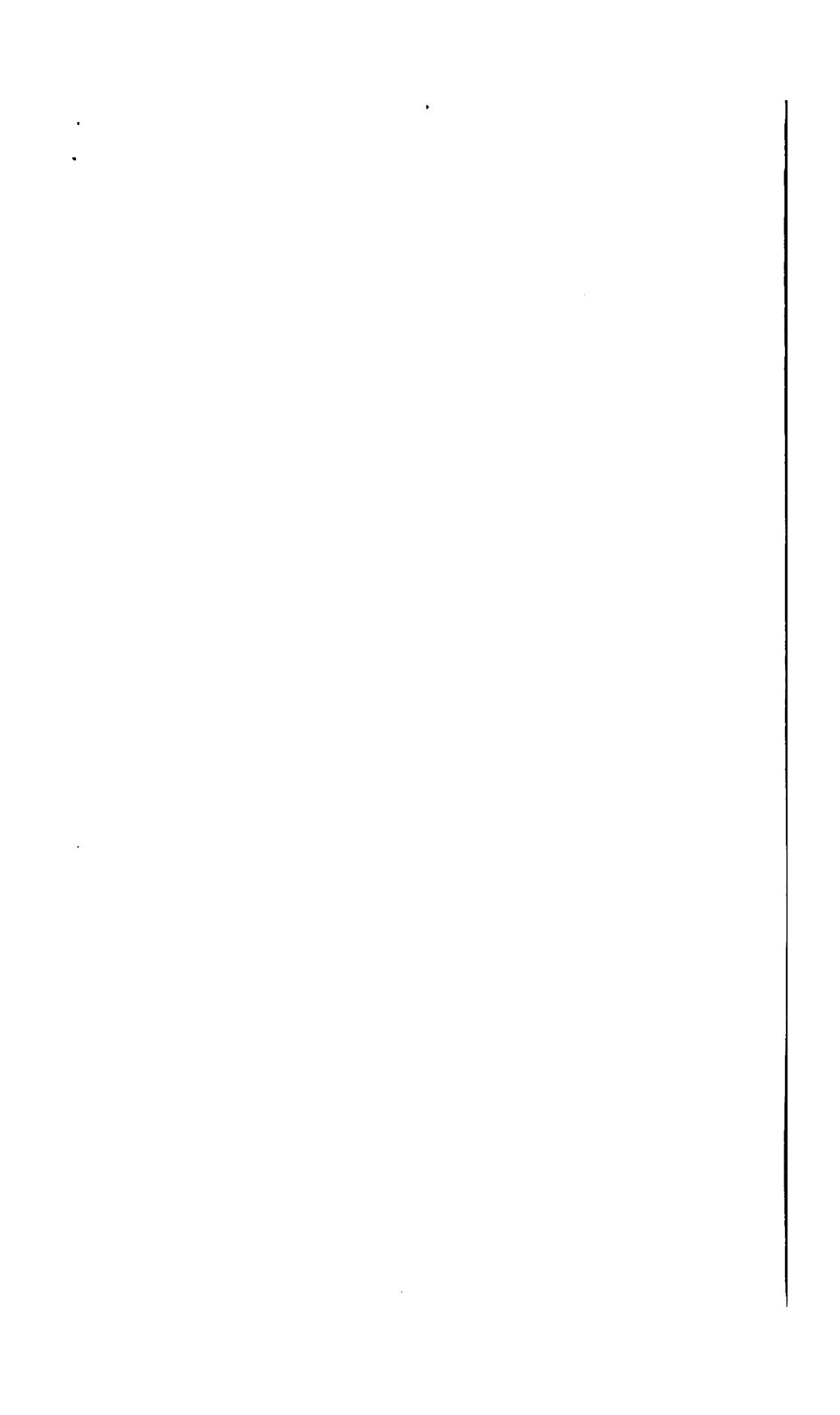
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	" 2		1855	41 to 102	.. 7 6
	" 3		1855	103 to 142	.. 7 6
	" 4		1855	143 to 182	.. 7 6
	" 5		1856	183 to 226	.. 7 6
	" 6		1857	227 to 278	.. 7 6
	" 7		1858	279 to 442	.. 7 6
Vol. III.	Part 1		1860	1 to 290	.. 7 6
	" 2		1862	291 to 320	.. 7 6
	" 3		1863	321 to 426	.. 7 6
Vol. IV.	Part 1		1864	1 to 64	.. 7 6
	" 2		1865	65 to 98	.. 7 6
	" 3		1868	99 to 182	.. 7 6
	" 4		1870	183 to 224	.. 7 6
	" 5	out of print	1872	225 to 300	
	" 6	out of print	1873	301 to 404	
	" 7		1874	405 to 466	.. 7 6
Vol. V.	Part 1		1876	1 to 124	.. 7 6
	" 2		1878	125 to 184	.. 7 6
	" 3	out of print	1880	185 to 275	
	" 4		1883	277 to 386	.. 7 6
	" 5	with Title Page	1884	387 to 557	
Vol. VI.	Part 1		1885	1 to 84	.. 7 6
	" 2		1886	85 to 344	.. 7 6
	" 3		1888	345 to 472	.. 7 6
Vol. VII.	Part 1		1889	1 to 112	.. 7 6
	" 2		1890	113 to 256	.. 7 6
	" 3		1891	257 to 404	.. 7 6
Vol. VIII.	Part 1		1892	1 to 120	.. 7 6
	" 2		1893	121 to 296	.. 7 6
	" 3		1894	297 to 450	.. 7 6
Vol. IX.	Part 1		1895	1 to 144	.. 7 6
	" 2		1896	145 to 278	.. 7 6
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1897	279 to 407	
Vol. X.	Part 1		1898	1 to 124	
	" 2		1899	125 to 250	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1900	251 to 431	
Vol. XI.	Part 1		1901	1 to 147	
	" 2		1902	148 to 266	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1903	267 to 404	
Vol. XII.	Part 1		1904	1 to 136	
	" 2		1905	137 to 232	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1906	233 to 253	
Vol. XIII.	Part 1		1907	1 to 112	
	" 2		1908	113 to 254	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1909	255 to 421	
Vol. XIV.	Part 1		1910	1 to 110	
	" 2		1911	111 to 286	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1912	287 to 344	
Vol. XV.	Part 1		1913	1 to 86	
	" 2		1914	87 to 227	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1915	228 to 305	
Vol. XVI.	Part 1		1916	1 to 70	
	" 2		1917	71 to 186	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1918	187 to 282	
Vol. XVII.	Part 1		1919	1 to 88	
	" 2		1920	89 to 150	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1921	151 to 205	
Vol. XVIII.	Part 1		1922	1 to 90	
	" 2		1923	91 to 166	
	" 3	with Title Page and Index	1924	167 to 262	
Vol. XIX.	Part 1		1925	1 to 98	
	" 2		1926	99 to 253	
	" 3	With Title Page and Index	1927	254 to 374	
Vol. XX.	Part 1		1928	1 to 116	
	" 2		1929	117 to 254	
	" 3	With Title Page and Index	1930	255 to 322	
Vol. XXI.	Part 1		1931	1 to 90	
	" 2		1932	91 to 178	
	" 3	With Title Page and Index	1933	179 to 266	
Vol. XXII.	Part 1		1934	1 to 140	
	" 2		1935	141 to 230	
	" 3		1936	231 to 344	

PRICES ON
APPLICATION.









The young squire, who greeted me cordially, was a bachelor, but though, to a certain extent, proud of his heirlooms and forebears and their associations with the House of Stuart, he was at the same time unmistakably bored by them. He and another cousin of Progers descent, being the sole occupants of Rushbrooke Hall, were far happier with gun and rod—shooting rats and hauling eels from the moat. The Stuart relics and historical portraits, presumably made no great appeal; the very casual handling of the Bonny Prince's silk brocaded costume, or the night apparel of "the Martyr King," revealed no trace of reverence or veneration. The lingering atmosphere of the Stuart Court naturally helped to revisualize those lively days of pomp and pleasure, when the deeds, or misdeeds, of the *dramatis personae* who sojourned within these walls, were added to the earlier local Tudor records and traditions.

So far, perhaps, a somewhat laboured preface to the subject in hand.

* * * *

His Merry Majesty was entirely in his element when "way down East," surrounded by the gay and witty throng that formed the most intimate of his chosen friends—the frivolous, reckless associates who basked and pirouetted lawlessly under the wing of royal favour. The diaries of Pepys and Evelyn, and other contemporary scribes, give vivid glimpses of the licence of these carousals. The virtuoso and philosopher, naturally, was shocked at the unrestrained proceedings, while the Secretary to the Navy, if ostensibly so, may be reckoned to have had his tongue in his cheek, at "goings on" in which outward decorum would not permit him to participate.

When the Court adjourned from Audley End to Newmarket, restraint, in any form, was cast to the winds. Lodging in the sporting town, Evelyn was by no means in his element with "jolly blades raceing, dauncing, feasting and revelling, more resembling a luxurious and abandon'd rout." Here was his Grace of Bridingham with his band of fiddlers and the abandoned countess, whose husband he had slain, shortly before, in a duel. Rochester, Buckhurst, Sedley, Etheridge and the rest of the lively crew, naturally would be there when the king was dining with his Jockeys. Only a few miles eastward was Arlington's new-built seat, and when the Court moved there, the pace became more rapid; not for a moment because, as Walpole describes Euston, as a place "that neither sees nor is seen"; far from it, for a myriad of eyes were about the house on such occasions, being filled from one end to the other with lords, ladys and gallants—two hundred people at table and half as many horses, besides servants and guards."

Here it was that Nelly's rival, Portsmouth, entered upon her official career with a parody of orthodox form and ceremony. Evelyn was there at the time and saw more than enough of the "fondnesse and toying with that young wanton." Though he doesn't say as much as the more lively diarist would have said had he formed one of the house

party. My Lord Howard (a few years later to inherit the Dukedom of Norfolk), another lively spark, with his "flying chariot and lightning horses" swept Evelyn away to his palace in Norwich, where shortly before he had entertained the king in gorgeous fashion. This roue had fallen under the sway of the actress, Betterton, the daughter of a royal cellarman. These ladies of the stage (a novelty introduced by Killigrew of Drury Lane), Nell Gwyn, Moll Davis and the rest were soon picked off the boards for an easier career. Moll was a sort of cousin German to Howard, being the natural daughter of his kinsman, Sir Robert, the dramatist. Upon one occasion, before the advent of these rapidly snapped up sirens, the king inquiring the cause of delay in raising the curtain was meekly informed that the heroine of the play was *being shaved!*

Tom Killigrew, dramatist, producer and "Jester," was, perhaps, on more easy terms with his royal master than any other favourite, and his official calling gave him more licence than the rest. Thornham, near Eye, which came by marriage into the possession of the Killigrews, in the next century, has visible evidence of Charles II's presence there in the form of his bed hangings, if not his bed. The royal bed at Saxham, the seat of Monmouth's guardian, Lord Crofts, was there until that old hall was demolished. Owing to the connection with his favourite bastard, Charles here made himself quite at home, vide gossip Pepys : "The king was drunk at Saxham, with Sidley (Sedly), Buckhurst, etc., the night that Arlington came thither ; and would not give him audience, or could not : which is true, for it was the night that I was there and saw the king go up to his chamber, and was told that the king had been drinking." "Madcap" Crofts' select society at Saxham, being guests well suited to his majesty's taste, undoubtedly formed the foundation of Monmouth's later rakish ways. His guardian was unsteady enough as was his own royal sire, but Buckingham, Bab May and George Porter, who joined one Christmas revel, were no companions for tender youth. And Tom Killigrew's son Harry, a great friend of the king, was the worst of the lot. And, by the way, many of his sins have been put down to his father's dis-credit.

The older seat of the Crofts, West Stow, fortunately still survives. This quaint old building was left by Lord Croft's mother to Edward Progers precedently mentioned. Close by was Culford, Lord Cornwallis's seat. Here we find Bridlington relieving the king's boredom on a Sunday with a ribald sermon, while the noble host, a notorious spendthrift and gambler, to provide a new diversion for his majesty, introduced the rector's daughter, the result culminating in a grim tragedy such as happened in the story of "Jew Suss." For the poor girl, in panic, jumped from a height and was killed.

We get glimpses of these worthless associates of Charles II towards the close of their useless careers, when their pace had considerably subsided since they foregathered in Suffolk. The elder Jermyn, the old Earl of St. Albans, properly cannot be classed with the rest. Evelyn

was correct in calling him a "prudent old courtier," for did he not manage to keep the fact dark that he became the second husband of Queen Henrietta Maria. In 1683, at the age of eighty, though practically blind, he was still devoted to the gaming-table, bidding recklessly, with somebody at his elbow to explain the hand he held and the cards laid down.

Edward Progers survived the three succeeding reigns, and shewed remarkable vitality in second childhood, for he is said to have "died of the agony of cutting four new teeth." Nor is the name yet dead, I believe, in Bury St. Edmunds.

As for Buckingham's end, we are all familiar with the squalid surroundings so graphically drawn by Pope. As to the poet's accuracy, well, it may be likened to Mark Twain's observation regarding an obituary notice during his lifetime that "The report of his decease was much exaggerated." However, the dying duke admitted to the minister that was sent for, that he had been "a shame and a disgrace to all religions," adding "If you can do me any good, do!"

The end of young Rochester, too, will be recalled, with bigotted Bishop Burnet listening to his repentance; a moral lesson of which he made the most.

Etherege made a suitable departure by breaking his neck tumbling downstairs when he was drunk. Buckhurst, when comparatively respectable, as Earl of Dorset, old and infirm, was paying for his sins in the form of gout of exceptionally painful character. Anyhow, the malady proved fatal. Under such conditions we are told "the devil a saint can be," so in all likelihood he repented for his dissolute career. Nevertheless, he was excellent company to the last, and that was in the reign of Queen Anne. Congreve, who was with him at the end, says he had "more wit while dying than others in the best of health."

As for Sedley, notorious for debauchery in younger days, they were by no means shortened because his life was "a merry one," for he outlived all his gay companions, dying well past eighty in the reign of the first George. By this time, presumably he had turned over a dozen "new leaves," for a friend—not an enemy, please note—said he "was everything that an English gentleman should be," which, en passant, judging by the accommodating code of integrity of the period, may be accepted at its face value.

Looking at these scenes of reckless gaiety in Western Suffolk a few years after the exiled king had come into his own again, what a contrast to the privations endured by the impoverished English Court in Paris a few years before. But it was not so with the widowed Queen Mother's master of the horse, "handsome Jermyn," (later Lord St. Albans); who, high up in the lofty entrance hall of royalist Rushbrooke, looked so imperious in his robes and ribbons. For by all accounts, before the Restoration his own table was always extravagantly spread. A reminder of those hard times for the House of Stuart

stood out in bold relief near Lely's full-length portrait ; viz., Charles in the Boscombe oak, when the young fugitive was grateful enough for bread and cheese, and thankful also for one of Jermyn's shirts upon his safe arrival in France.

And, by the way, in the autumn of 1651 Charles was no nearer Ipswich than the coast of Sussex, a distance of roughly a hundred miles as the crow flies. The erroneous tradition of the king being hidden in " Sparrowe's House " probably originated from the fact that Jane Lane and her brother, Colonel John, managed to escape to the continent by tramping in disguise eastward to Yarmouth. And it is quite possible that they may first have tried to get a boat at Ipswich, obtaining a night's lodging in the Butter Market ?

CLAYDON AND MOCKBEGGARS HALL.

BY WM. P. HILLS.

Mockbeggars Hall in Claydon parish, a little more than three miles North by West of Ipswich, is a subject of much interest and a source of many speculations. The name awakes curiosity and the grim Elizabethan aspect of the exterior, with a date, 1621, high on its front gables, has much to keep that curiosity alive.

Despite these attractions little of its history is known.

Much has been written about the name Mockbeggars. Green, in his Short History of the English People, has put an end to much guessing on this point. Reproducing an early seventeenth century illustration, from the Roxburghe Ballad Collection, called, in the Ballad Society's reprint of 1888, "The Map of Mockbegger Hall, with his scituature in the spacious Countrey called Anywhere," he comments:—

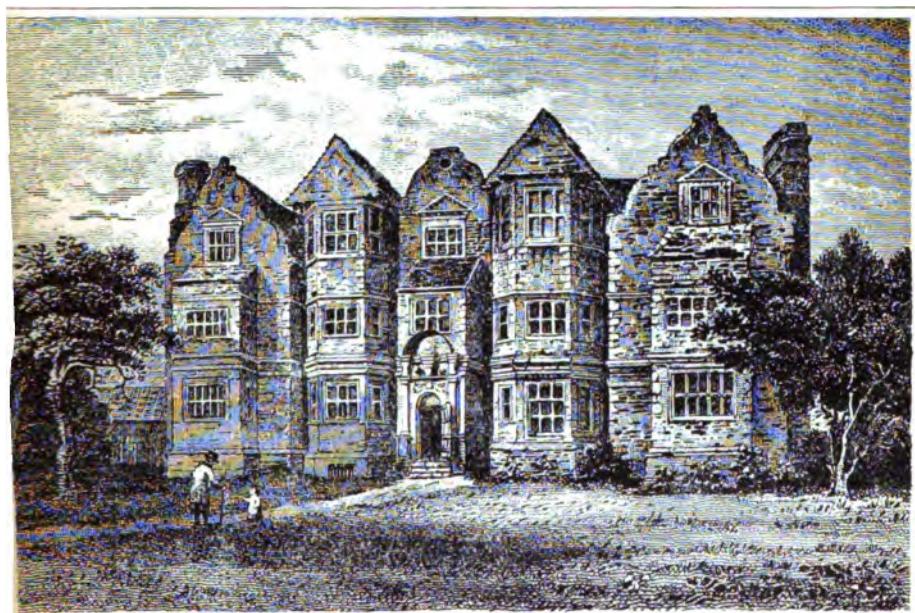
"At the close of Elizabeth's reign, and throughout the reign of James I and the early years of Charles, there was much complaining in the rural districts because the nobles and gentry flocked up to London, leaving their country houses empty and neglected, so that where in former times there had been feasting for rich and poor alike, a beggar could not now get a crust of bread. To the houses thus deserted was given the nickname of "Mock-beggar Hall."

A copy of the text of the ballad is reprinted in "The East Anglian or Notes and Queries," New Series, Vol. IV, page 384, with the title "The Map of Mock-begger Hall," and comprising twelve 8-line verses of which the eleventh is pertinent.

Some Gentlemen & Citizens have
In divers eminent places,
Erected houses, rich and brave,
Which stood for the owners' graces,
Let any poore to such a doore
Come, they expecting plenty,
They there may ask till their throats are sore,
For mock beggar hall stands empty.

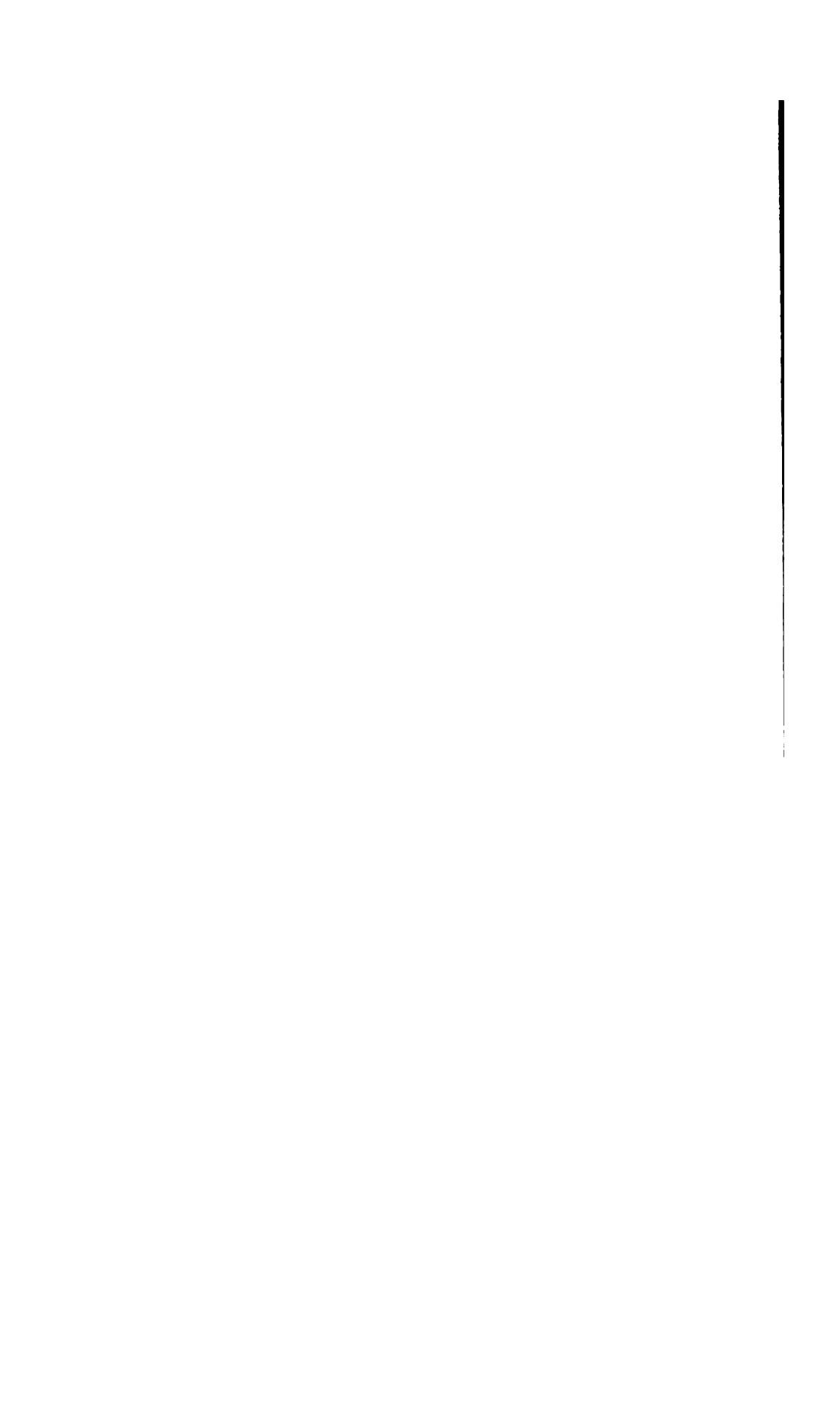
Green's explanation relieves us from the investigation of some ingenious fables, such, for instance, as the story that Mockbeggars was so called because it was paid for in farthings. It may be inferred that the Claydon Mockbeggars had another name before it was "nicknamed" Mockbeggars.

A more difficult problem is that of the date and letters on the front of the house. Formerly there were five gables on the main front; now only the two end gables remain. At the top of that at the East end are the figures 16 with what appears to be a letter I above them; on the gable at the West end the figures 21 with what is undoubtedly a letter A above them. The letter A is central in the gable, but the I



Engraved by J. Barker from a Drawing by T. Higham, for the Excursion through Suffolk.

MOCKBEGGARS HALL



is to the right of the centre as if it once formed the last stroke of an H or N. One writer reading I-A, describes them as the initials of Dr. John Aylmer. He was certainly part owner of Claydon Manor in 1594 but he died in that year. Another, probably noting some irregularity in the I, thinks it might be an S and belong to Samuel Aylmer, who became sole owner of Claydon after his father's death. It is likely that Samuel Aylmer did build Mockbeggars and presumably he owned it in 1621, but the value of the letters as evidence is much discounted by two troublesome facts. One is that in the second volume of the "Excursions through Suffolk," published in 1819, there is an engraving showing the five gables but also showing W.A. on the centre one, and no letters on the still remaining East and West gables, although the figures are there shown as they are to-day. The other difficulty is that Mockbeggars was for some time the property of the Acton family and the A would equally stand for Acton if put up at a later date.

The legend of the gables, therefore, must for the present remain an enigma.

It is not yet clear whether the site of Mockbeggars was formerly parcel of Claydon Manor.

It is true that in Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller" (1764 edition) it is stated that the Manor of Claydon Hall was then vested in Nathanael Acton Esq.: also that in the "Excursions through Suffolk" Mockbeggars is described as the property of N.L. Acton Esq. There is, however, no reason for thinking that the acquisitions of the Actons in Claydon were confined to the Manor only. The wills of the Aylmers refer consistently to other lands and tenements in the county of Suffolk as being devised with their manors.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Dr. Edward Aylmer, in 1655, describes his manor of Byrches as if it had independent manorial rights. It will be shown that there is little room for doubting that Byrches and Mockbeggars are identical.

A further problem lies in the possibility that Mockbeggars may, at some time or times, have been, in effect, the manor house of Claydon. An article by Mr. R. C. Jaye in the "East Anglian Magazine" of February, 1936, with subsequent comment in the July number, has bearing upon this. It appears that John Ogilby, no mean map-maker, in his "road-map" published in 1675, indicates Mockbeggars and calls it "Claydon Hall." The Ordnance Survey, 1926/7, shows Claydon Hall, "on site of castle," with a moat, South-East of Claydon Church and nearly a mile North-East of Mockbeggars, which is there described as "Old Hall."

In Joseph Hodskinson's map of 1783 Mockbeggars Hall is so described and "Claydon Hall" is shown near the Church on the moated site.

Doubtless the original manor house of Claydon was an early building on the moated site where the later Claydon Hall is now occupied by the owner, Mr. R. Derwent Hawker, who farms the land.

Claydon Hall and Mockbeggars were both farm-houses in 1896. Both were called farms in 1646. It may be that both, in turn, have been occupied by the lord or the steward of Claydon Manor and have, in turn, been known locally as Claydon Hall.

Dr. Edward Aylmer, Samuel's second son, devised his manor of Claydon and his manor of Byrches to his wife Anne with reversion to son Edward at the age of 24, subject to a somewhat uncertain provision that Claydon should remain with his wife for forty years if she should live so long.

Dr. Edward's will was proved in 1656. He was married in 1637, his wife then being 25. In 1669 Anne died and bequeathed "all my estate whatsoever to my sonne Edward Aylmer excepting one hundred pounds." Her will was nuncupative.

Edward, the son, died at Bury St. Edmunds, March 1675/6, having devised his goods, chattells, etc., and "leases together with that lease of the scite of the manor of Newton in the County of Cambridge . . . unto my very loveing kinsman Mr. Brabazon Aylmer of Muglington Hall in the County of Essex." Newton had been assured to Dr. Edward Aylmer by Robert Hills his wife's brother, presumably for money to pay Robert's and another brother's fines to the Committee for Compounding.

There is no mention of Claydon in the younger Edward's will. The manor had before his death become the property of one of the Bacon family. An evidence of this may be noted here.

In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, under the date "? 1637" is a reference to a petition by one David Stott regarding an inheritance of £9 per annum "laying at Cloydon Suffolk." This petition was undated, but it could not have been made in 1637. Probably it was found with other papers of that year.

David Stott claimed that the inheritance had been detained from him "these 11 years" by one Brookes, guardian to Alexander Stott, upon pretence of a surrender from petitioner's grandfather. He prays reference to Robert Sparrow, a magistrate of Ipswich, and Edmund Harvey, Counsellor-at-law, to command Mr. Bacon, lord of the manor and Mr. Chapman, the steward, to resolve whether there be any such surrender or no.

Now Mr. Robert Sparrowe, then bailiff, was sworn Justice of the Peace for Ipswich 27th February, 1664. Incidentally a Mr. Harvey paid tax on seven hearths in Claydon in 1674 (but not in 1666).

1673 would be a more likely date for the petition.

With Claydon manor Samuel Aylmer held the adjoining manor of Akenham and at Akenham Hall he lived and died, although he was buried, at night, in the chancel of Claydon Church. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1626. Dr. Edward Aylmer succeeded to both manors and to all his father's properties in the county of Suffolk. He

was fined £1,900 by the Committee for Compounding in 1646. How much he contributed to the King's Cause is a matter for conjecture.

He became bound, on or about 26th February, 1646, to Edward Arris, Barber Surgeon of London, in the sum of £2,000. There was a further similar bond dated 10th February, 1650, for £1,800. Edward Aylmer the younger said in a pleading in January, 1669, " both which obligacōns have been long sithens paid and sattisfied." Edward Arris in reply admits certain payments, but says that Aylmer entered into a further bond for £5,000 on 15th May, 1651, which was not to be enforced if he (Arris) should quietly and peaceably enjoy Akenham manor for the space of thirty years.

Aylmer sues for cancellation or return of bonds : Arris denies that he has them and pleads that he cannot be compelled to cancel or return them till the thirty years have expired (Aylmer v. Arris, 1669).

In another suit an agreement dated 12th December, 1650, for the sale of Akenham Manor by Dr. Edward Aylmer to an agent of Edward Arris, for the sum of £4,779 10s. 0d. is recited. (Aylmer v. Eldred, 1656).

These Akenham transactions are recorded here to show the complications of the Aylmer finances, which suggest that the name Mockbeggars might well have become appropriate to a house in Claydon in the troubled times during and following upon the Civil War.

Further records of the Aylmer connection with Claydon follow with some regard to chronological sequence.

In 1584-8 Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London and formerly tutor to Lady Jane Grey, in conjunction with Samuel Aylmer his son, acquired the manor and lordship of Claydon from Sir Robert Southwell of Woodrising in county Norfolk knt. by deeds of conveyances " bearing date on or about the 26 qu. Elizabeth." (Aylmer v. Oxborrow, 1659). Copinger gives the reference " Fine Hil. 30 Eliz." which probably accounts for the generally accepted statement that the Aylmer acquisition was in 1588.

In 1594 Dr. John Aylmer made his will, and therein refers " to landes purchased . . . either as joincte purchaser with my said son Samuel or by my selfe alone." Dr. John had previously settled most of his properties by an " indenture octopartite" under which Samuel became sole possessor of Claydon and Akenham.

In 1594, by indenture 20th May 36 Eliz. Samuel Aylmer acquired a title to the manor of Knight-Thorpe als. Booth-Thorpe, County Leicester, from the Earl of Huntingdon, who at some time granted an annuity of 100 marks out of the manor to Francis Lord Hastings and to Lady Sara his wife, afterwards wife of Edward Lord Zouche.

The Earl was " indettē unto & late sovaigne Lady Queen Elizabeth in sundry great sumes of money." After his death (Inquisition Oct. 38 Eliz.) this manor, with others, was seized by Elizabeth for payment of the debt. Elizabeth granted the manor to Lady Hastings who, in

turn, reconveyed it to Samuel Aylmer, reserving the annuity of 100 marks. Samuel, in 1608, "did grant bargain & sell" his interest to one Henry Skipwith, of county Leicester, and prolonged litigation followed as to the payment of the annuity and certain extent rents.

Claydon Manor became involved thereby as will be explained (*Aylmer v. Skipwith, 1615*).

In 1599, John Holland, of Cleydon, county Suffolk, gent. states that "fifve or six years past and dyvers times since" he was requested by Samuel Aylmer to keep the Courts and Leetes of his Suffolk manors and to survey them. Aylmer said that Holland, "principally desiring yt same office in respect of ye credit he should get thereby . . . demanded not any other recompense." Holland, however, wanted more than Aylmer paid him, and withheld certain writings. Aylmer sued for their return. Of the surveys Holland says that Aylmer "hath by the same platts of late tyme taken "his dyrecōn and instrucōn for the letting . . . a great quantity of the demeasnes of the manor of Claydon aforesaid wch are lately come into his hands by reason of some auncyent lease or leases therein determ . . lyke leases yet unexpyred . . to his greate bnefyte & p'fit." (*Aylmer v. Holland 1599*).

This seems to foreshadow the building of Mockbeggars.

Further sidelights on this early development of Claydon are revealed in the course of an action brought by Anne Aylmer in 1659 against Mary Oxborrow, Mary being executrix of Stephen Downeing who was Robert Levell's daughter's son.

It was asserted that Robert Levell, husbandman of Whitton, had secured from "Thomas" Southwell, before the purchase by the Aymers, the lease of a close called Doussehouse [Dovehouse], containing by estimation three score acres more or less, for the term of the lives of himself, his wife and his daughter's son, at the rent of £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and on condition that he built thereon a good and sufficient dwelling house within three score years.

Anne sued for possession and Mary alleged a 99 years lease.

The dwelling house was built, and was valued at £30 and upwards per annum by Anne, and at £28 by Mary.

Incidentally records of another property are given, and as two accounts are at variance both are appended.

In Anne Aylmer's complaint it is stated :—

The sd. Downeing . . . not having . . . any other right title or interest . . . and the rather that the sd. Sr. Robert [Southwell] beinge a person of knowne and full integrity did upon his sd. sale to the Bishop of London & his sonne declare & manifest in a Deed wrightinge ready to be p'duced that the said manor etc . . . were then free and shd. continewe to the sd. purchasers and their heires free and cleare from all leases, claimes etc. except one lease made by him to Robert Scott of certaine lands (by estim. 130 acres) and p'misses containing 3 score & 8 acres etc. at the yearly rent of 16s and one other lease made by him to Robert Levell . . . and fower sev'all other leases to sev'll other persons.

The other version is contained in a statement by Thos. Edgar who was Anne's counsel in another suit in 1656, and who (or another of his name—"of Gray's Inn, Esq.") was steward of Claydon Manor in 1627. His version is otherwise similar to that in Anne's complaint but reads:—

... free and clear from leases claymes & right except one lease made by him to Robert Scott of certaine lands containing by estm. 130 acres . . . 20 years from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell then last past at and under ye yearly rent of 16 Li one other lease to Mr. Robt. Levell of one mess. & premisses with a cottage and certeyn lands cont'g 68 acres and half a roodd of land and pasture . . . during the lives etc. etc. and under ye rent of £6 13 4 and 4 several other leases.

Edgar's account is the more intelligible one and according to it the lease of 130 acres would expire in or about 1604.

Between the last day of January, 1615, and a date after the death of Samuel Aylmer in 1635, but before the death of Thomas Lord Coventry in January, 1639-40, a dispute was maintained between the Aylmers and Henry Skipwith about the payment of the annuity to Lady Sara Hastings, and the extent rents previously referred to.

The records are imperfect, but the story is sufficiently revealed. Claydon is concerned in this way:—

By an indenture dated 6th April 9 Jas. I. Samuel Aylmer mortgaged to Henry Skipwith, as a security for the payment of annuity and extent rents, certain parcels of his manors of Akenham and Claydon—"so muche of the sayd two entyer manors as should amount unto the clere yearly value of one hundred pounds."

The several parcels charged are variously described in the pleadings as follows:—

Breeches Porters wales Hal maple and Winnesham fields [Aylmer's complaint 1615].

Hal maples Breeches Witnessham feilds and Porters Walles [Skipwith's answer].

Breeches Hall maples Witnessham feildes and Porters Walles [Answer of Walter Royle 1633].

breeches hall maples Wytnessham feildes and Porters Walles [Edward Aylmer's complaint 1635-40].

Upper Porters and Lower Porters, 38 acres of arable in all, were part of the Claydon Hall farm, occupied by Jonathan Seaman in 1837. (Tithe commutation). Witnessham fields would only have arable or pasture value. The rest of the £100 yearly value was contained in a property called Breeches, and in another called Hall Maples.

It will be seen that Breeches, or Byrches, was worth £70 a year in 1646. In absence of evidence of a considerable property called Hall Maples the inference is that Byrches was built by or before 1611.

In 1646 Dr. Edward Aylmer was before the Committee for Compounding as already stated. The accounts of his estate at that time are interesting enough to be quoted at length.

Edward Aylmer's statement :—

A true p'ticuler of the Estate reall and p'sonall of Mr. Edward Aylmer of Akenham in the County of Suffolk vist.

Impr. he is seized of an Estate Taile to him & his heirs males of & in ye Mannor of Akenham hall lying in Akenham aforesaid of the yearly value before these troubles at a rack rent	}	£190. 00. 00.
Item he is seized of a Farme lying & being in Akenham aforesaid of ye yearly value before these troubles at rack rent	}	024. 13. 04.
Item Rents of Assize in Akenham Claydon, Hemmingston & other Townes adjacent to ye yearly value of	}	012. 00. 00.
Item he is seized of a like Estate Tayle to him & his heirs males of and in ye Mannor of Claydon hall lying in Claydon aforesaid at ye yearly value before these troubles at rack rent	}	110. 00. 00.
He is also seized of a Farm lying and being in Claydon called Birches of ye yearly value before these troubles at rack rent	}	070. 00. 00.
He is likewise seized of a Smith's shopp lying & being in Claydon aforesaid of ye yearly rent of	}	004. 00. 00.
Item he is seized of a Taverne called ye Falkon with its appurtenances lying & being in Claydon aforesaid of the yearly value before these troubles	}	027. 00. 00.
He is also seized of ye moyety of a Mill lying & being in Claydon aforesaid wch hath not yeilded any rent for these 7 or 8 years being in great decay formerly lett at ye yearly rent of	}	004. 00. 00.
Item he is seized of a Farme lying in Claydon aforesaid at ye yearly rent of	}	008. 13. 04.
Sum total		448. 06. 00.

He hath no p'sonall estate.

Out of wch he craveth allowance of those p'ticulers following vist.

First an annuity charged upon his whole lands aforesaid of 100£ pr. ann. unto his brother Anthony Aylmer as by ye last will & Testament of yr pet's father appeareth

Also one other annuity of C marc' p. ann. granted by his said father's last will & Testmt unto Alice Aylmer, sister to yr petr. and to her heirs & assignes to issue out of all ye aforesaid lands with this Provisoe that if this petr. should pay the sume of a thousand Marc' unto ye sd Alice her heirs or assignes within 2 years next after ye decease of yr petrs. said father then ye said annuity to determine. For accomplishmt of wch sd sum' of a m' marc' yr petr. was constrainyd to take up ye same upon bond for wch he yet stands engaged besides ye use thereof for V years or thereabouts. All wch amounts unto

As also 13. 6. 8. wch is for halfe a year's Annuity behynde and unpayd of a certain annuity of 26. 13. 4. granted by the petr's. father by his last will unto Sir John Aylmer his brother to issue out of ye lands aforesaid since ye decease of wch Sr. John Aylmer ye executor of ye sd. Sr. John claymeth ye sd halfe year's Annuity & saying he will come on ye land for

100£
p. ann.

L a d
1092. 13. 04.

0013. 06. 00.

1106. 00 00.

	And that consideration may be had for his	
	debts following vizt.	£
pr. bonds.	To Mrs. Aylmer of Boreham in Essex. widd.	50
	& use of same for 6 months	02
	To John Webb of London, gent.	50
	& use for 4 years	16
	To Mr. John Acton of Lond. gent.	90
	To Mr. Dickson of Ipswich. Scrivenr.	50
	To Mr. Toby Aylmer of London, gent.	20
	more due to him	10
	To Mrs. Coes of Boreham aforesaid	10
	To Lionell Allum of Ipswich	10
		308
	He hath of his woods cutt down since these troubles worth	£300
		608

This is a true p'ticular of all my estate reall and p'sonall for wch I only desire to compound to free it out of sequestration & doe submitt unto and undertake to satisfie such fine as by this Committee for Compositiōns with Delinquents shalbe imposed & sett to pay ye same in order to ye freedome and discharge of my p'son & estate.

EDWARD AYLMER.

The Committee's Summary :

A p'ticular of the Estate reall & p'sonall of Mr. Edward Aylmer of Akenham in the County of Suff.

Akenham.

Inprimis Abraham Denney his farme	pr. ann.	190. 00. 00.
The rents of assize		012. 00. 00.
Item pinner his farme	pr. ann.	024. 13. 04.

Claydon.

Item Robt. More his farme	pr. ann.	110. 00. 00.
Item Robt. May his farme	pr. ann.	006. 13. 04.
Item Birchers farme	pr. ann.	070. 00. 00.
Item The Smith's Shope	pr. ann.	004. 00. 00.
Item The falken	pr. ann.	027. 00. 00.
The moyety of a mill. noo rent payd in our tyme but reparations		004. 00. 00.

Out of which Estate is issueinge as a Rent charge To Mr. Anthony Aylemer	pr. ann.	100. 00. 00.
And Mr. Aylemer affirme that there is an anewity to Sr. John Aylemer p. ann. of		026. 13. 04.
or the wine license of the Taverne		001. 00. 00.
To Mr. Gosnall	pr. ann.	000. 10. 00.

W. Heveningham.

W. Bloya.

S. John Bass
Solicitor.

Thos. Biosse.
Ro. Dunkon.

Dr. Edward Aylmer was buried at Claydon 1st February, 1655. Ann his daughter was buried there twenty days after, and Samuel and Thomas his sons both in the July following. Mirabella Garrard, the sister of his widow Anne, who had lived with the Aylmers and was married at Claydon, was also buried there on the 1st of August next ensuing.

Anne Aylmer's mother and her step-father, Dr. Thomas Willson, had previously died within two days of each other while visiting her in 1652. Three, if not four, of her brothers had been dispossessed for their loyalty. Anne herself paid hearth tax for one hearth only at Claydon in 1663 and in 1666. She died in 1669 in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, after having lived for a short time at Bury St. Edmunds where her son Edward had settled.

Small wonder that Anne could not hold Claydon, and that records of its passing have remained so long in obscurity.

After the devising of Claydon Manor, with "all the Demesne land rents service and perquesites of Courte Leete viewe of ffrancke pledge and all other previliges," etc., etc., Dr. Edward's will reads as follows:—

Also I give and bequeath to my said wife my Mannor of Byrches and all the Demesne lands Rente service Court and purquesites of Courte and all other previledges Liberties franchises and immunitiess any wayes parcell of incident to or belonging to the same mannour and all other my lands Tenements and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever in the County of Suff. not herein formerly devised to hold to and for the use and benefit of my said wife untill such tyme as the said Edward my eldest sonne shall attain his age of twenty and fower years. The imediate Reversion or Estate thereof afterwards I give to my said eldest sonne and his heires.

In 1657 the first legal evidence appears of the impending loss of Claydon by the Aylmers in a fine recorded with the Feet of Fines, Suffolk, in the Easter term of that year.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Comōn Bench at Westm'r. from Easter day one month in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty seaven before Oliver St. John, Edward Atkins, Mathew Hall and Hugh Wyndham, Justices, & others then & there p'sent Between Robert Hill gent. & William Collett clerke plts. and Anne Aylmer widdow & Edward Aylmer gent. Deforcts. of the Mannors of Claydon and Burches with the appurtenances & of nyne messuages one cottage nyne gardens six orchards five hundred & nynety acres of Land forty acres of meadow one hundred and ten acres of pasture & six pounds Rent with the appurtenances in Claydon Akenham Whitton with Thurlston Blakenham upon the water Bramford Barham & Hemington. And also of the advowson of the church of Claydon . . .

The said Robert & William have given to the aforesd. Anne & Edward three hundred and twenty pounds sterlind.

This agreement was duly proclaimed "according to the forme of the statute," in Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas and Hilary terms, all in 1657. Apparently however it lapsed or by some means was set aside, for there are two later fines showing the Aylmers still in legal possession of Byrches in 1662, and of Claydon in 1668.

To take first the last mentioned fine, which is imperfect, Claydon Manor was in Hilary term, 1668, quit claimed by Edward Aylmer and Anne Aylmer, widow, to "Cristoferum Milton armigerum" (and heirs) and "Thomam . . ." for the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds sterling. A Christopher Milton had nine hearths in Ipswich in 1674.

The 1662 transaction has particular interest in view of the association of Byrches with Mockbeggars. It is a Michaelmas term fine under which "Edwardum Aylmer generosum & Annam Aylmer, viduam" quit claimed the manor of "Burches" with six messuages, two cottages, six gardens, four orchards, one hundred and forty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow and thirty acres of pasture in "Claydon, Whitton-cum-Thurlston, Blakenham super acquam & Bramford" to "Edwardum Keene generosum & William Collett cucus" for the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds sterling.

An Edward Keene had six hearths in Ipswich in 1674 and Edward Keen, son of Edward, of Ipswich, gent., was admitted sizar at Jesus College in March, 1670/1. William Collett was at school in Ipswich (Venn's Alumni Cantabrigiensis).

It is obvious that there would be a strong case for assuming that Mockbeggars was formerly called Byrches or Burches if no other evidence were available. The coincidences of situation and extent alone would warrant the assumption. Fortunately there is later corroboration.

The Hon. Jasper N. Ridley, o.b.e., who at present owns and lives at Mockbeggars has very courteously permitted a perusal of his title deeds, and the evidences which follow are gleanings therefrom.

The title to the holding of Mockbeggars descends from two quite distinct sources. This is illustrated by the fact that when the property changed hands by deed of gift in 1883 two separate deeds were drawn. One is in respect of "the messuage or tenement, etc., etc., containing by a survey sometime since made 158 acres 1 rood 18 perches formerly called or known by the name of Mockbeggars Hall but now called or known by the name of Old Hall."

The other deed relates to that portion of the estate which is in Bramford parish: "All those two closes of land formerly one piece called or known by the name of Kingsfield and now distinguished by the names of Braky Field and Further Bolton and containing together by estimation 21 ac. 2 ro. 37 perches."

The survey above referred to was evidently that made for the sale of "Mock Beggars Hall" by auction in Ipswich in May, 1836, when the same acreage was given, the details showing that the Bramford portion was not then included. This sale is recorded by Copinger in his Manors of Suffolk.

In the catalogue "Outgoings" are given, as under:—

		£ s. d.
Land Tax to Claydon	..	7 16 0
Ditto to Whitton	..	3 8 0
Free rent Lovetofts		
Manor	2 0
		<hr/>
		£11 6 0

The title to the larger portion comes from the will of William Acton of Bramford made 3rd May, 1742, and proved by Nathanael Acton 5th March, 1743.

The documents supporting the title to the Bramford portion are of much interest and begin with a declaration "to all Xtian people," by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Wentworth, Knight, that by Indenture bearing date the last day of October 12 James 1st he "did grant bargain and sell" to Thomas Lewes of Akenham, yeoman, the close of 22 acres in Bramford known as Kingfield.

A very much later document, however, has special interest at the moment. It appears that Kingsfield was a parcel of the Manor of Lovetofts in Bramford and that the free rent of two shillings per annum was a charge on the whole of Mockbeggars in respect of Kingsfield.

It remained a charge until February 3rd, 1902, when it was redeemed by the then Lord of the Manor of Lovetofts, in the terms of the enfranchisement, releasing all that free rent of two shillings issuing out of certain lands called Burches in Claydon in the County of Suffolk, and all other Free Rents (if any others) payable to the lord of the said manor and issuing out of the said lands.

Thus the records of Lovetofts Manor preserve the name Burches which appears to have been forgotten in Claydon for very many years past.

Here the sorrows of Claydon, and the problems of Mockbeggars are left pending further enlightenment.

Since the going of the Aylmers the enquiry becomes more strictly a local one. Doubtless in Ipswich archives much of the later history of Mockbeggars and of Claydon Hall is discoverable.

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THE MARKET CROSSES OF SUFFOLK.

By CLAUDE J. W. MESSENT, A.R.I.B.A.

(Author of "The Monastic Remains of Norfolk and Suffolk," etc.)

It is necessary to go back to early Mediaeval times in order to find the origin of Market Crosses.

The wayside Cross, the symbol of the Christian religion, is found in its earliest form in this country in the granite monoliths of Cornwall. Some authorities state that these were pagan menhirs re-incised or sculptured in bas-relief with the crucifixion at the top, after the conversion of this country from paganism.

This form of monolithic cross is said to have been erected in every churchyard in the country and that proclamations were made from them after church services. It was also here that the Palm Sunday Procession halted. These churchyard crosses were first erected in the second half of the thirteenth century, some few may have been erected earlier, others more elaborate, later; probably, in a good many cases, to replace earlier and more crude examples.

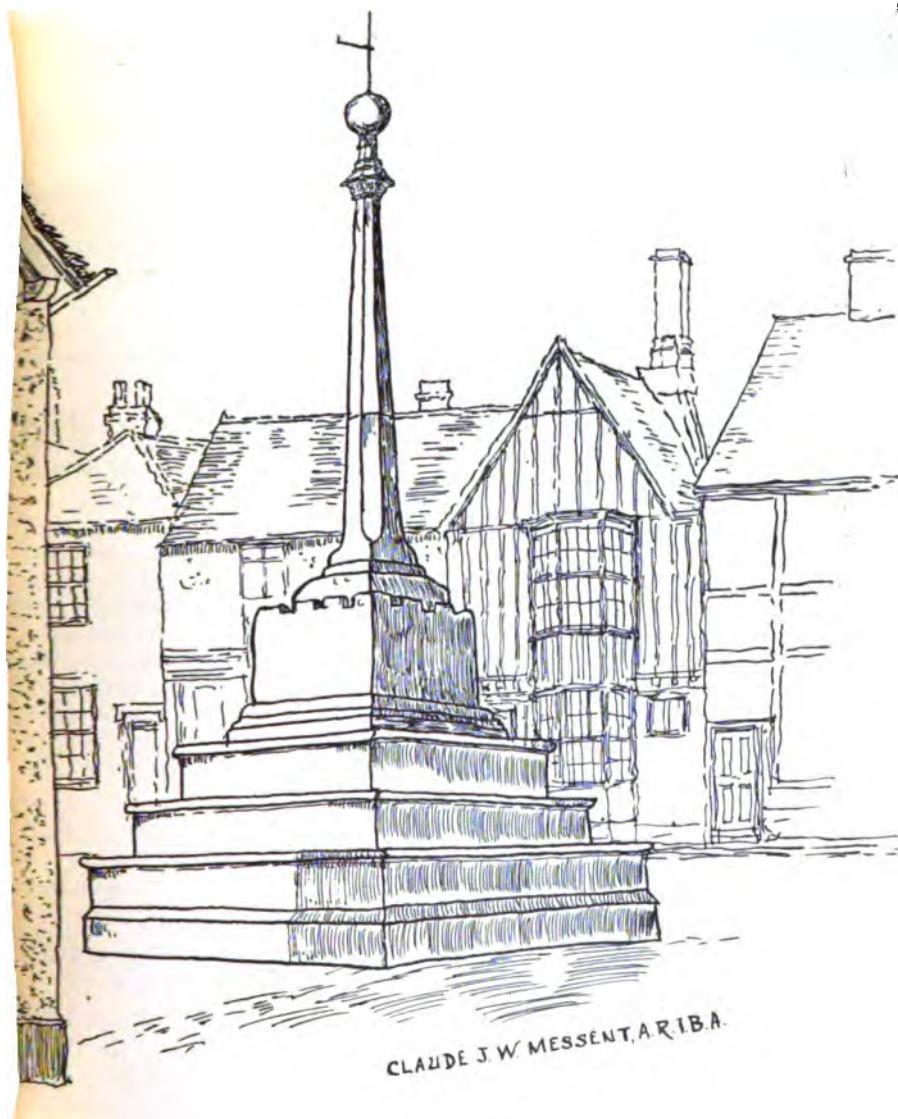
In the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, there was very little difference between the design of the churchyard cross and of those erected by the side of the highway and on Market Places; they were all symbols of the Christian faith. The use of those in the churchyards has just been mentioned; those by the highways were used as preaching crosses; some authorities state that they came into use with the arrival of the preaching Friars, others state that they were used by the priest of the church. Those on the market places were used for issuing public proclamations, as well as by preachers, for they stood as a symbol of Christian fairness in all dealings on the market.

In later Mediaeval times we find a pent-house erected round the market cross for the shelter of those who bought and sold, this covered up the centre piece and sometimes the cross above as well.

After the Reformation we find the market cross taking on quite a different design with external pillars arranged in a square, circle, octagon or other kind of polygon, in some places quite a covered-in building was erected, this being the forerunner of the modern market hall. Thus it will be seen that after the Reformation all symbolism of the Christian religion disappeared from the market cross, in fact the name cross became a misnomer.

It will be seen that there are thus three distinct types of market cross.

In the county under consideration, there are unfortunately only three market crosses remaining, those at Lavenham, Mildenhall and Bungay. However, each of these is a typical example of one of the three distinct types aforementioned.



LAVENHAM MARKET CROSS.

At Lavenham there is the simple single shaft cross raised on stone steps. At Mildenhall there is the open timber pent-house type of the later Mediaeval period, and at Bungay we have the strictly classical type of the Georgian period.

The date of erection of the Mediaeval market cross at Lavenham has only recently been definitely established. On account of the style of its architecture, expert authority has stated it to be early fifteenth century, but research has proved it to be later; an antiquary came across a will dated 1501, in which William Jacob states, ". . . I will have a crosse made of my proper cost that shall be sette upon the Market hylle wt' in the town of Lavenham, and the patrens thereof shall be the crosse standing at Cambridge in the Market Place. . . ." Enquiries about the cross at Cambridge revealed that it had been taken down in 1786 and that its architecture was transitional fourteenth to fifteenth century, but only a vague description of the cross itself could be obtained, but this was sufficient to show that it was very similar to the one at Lavenham, thus it will be seen that it is not always safe to date a building by the style of its architecture.

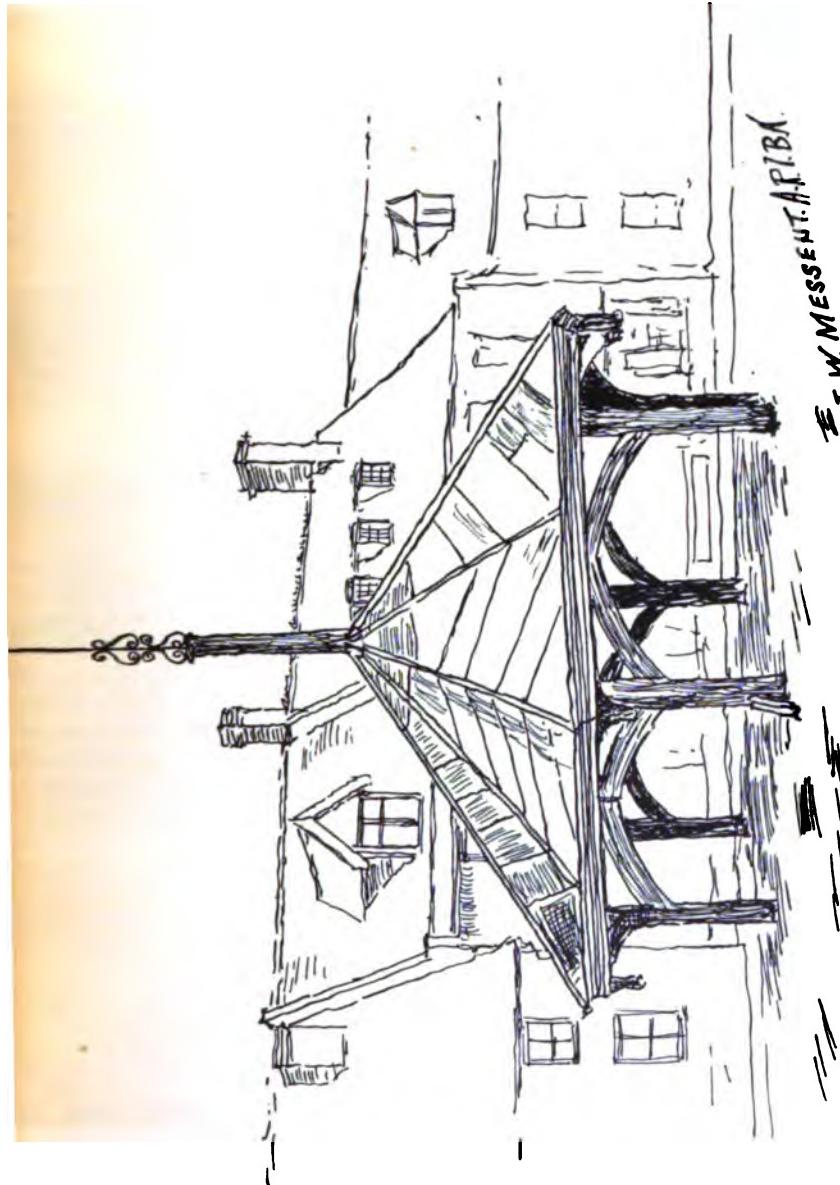
The cross itself, is of the "Shaft-on-Steps" type. The shaft is octagonal on a square plinth, this in turn stands on a square base made of three steps graduating on the four sides to a small step at the top. At the top of the shaft is a cornice of Fleur-de-lys, above this, and on the capital is a large ball, which is symbolical of the world. The actual cross, or crucifixion, with its canopy, was removed sometime after the Reformation, and was replaced by a cross of iron upon one of the arms of which there hung, until a few years ago, a small cross, a heart, and an anchor. There is documentary evidence that on one side of the original stone cross under the canopy was the Crucifixion, and on the other side, the Virgin and Child. There are complete examples of this type in existence in other parts of the country so that a good idea can be obtained of what the Lavenham market cross was like before its mutilation by the Reformers. Close to this cross were the Halls of various Guilds.

During the eighteenth century and before the weekly market was abolished, this cross was used to display butter and cheese, but later it came to be used by the younger folk for burning the Guys upon on Guy Faux's Day.

The last restoration was in 1913, when it was found that grave-stones from the churchyard had been used to repair the cross.

At one time there was a stone cross in the churchyard, which was said to have been removed to the market place. The date at the base of the column, 1790, was supposed to be the date of re-erection, but parish records show this to be the date of restoration, and various wills of merchant clothiers point to the existence of two crosses.

It is regrettable that this market cross at Lavenham is getting into a rather sad state of repair and it is hoped that steps will be taken to preserve this monument for future generations.



MILDENHALL. MARKET CROSS.

Very little indeed is known about the Market Cross at Mildenhall. It is constructed of timber, hexagonal on plan and of the penthouse type with a lead covered roof. It is said to have been erected during the reign of King Henry V (1413-1422). It is in a fairly good state of preservation.

The present existing Market Cross at Bungay, known as the Butter Cross, was erected in 1689, to replace the one which had been destroyed with the greater part of the town in the great fire of Bungay in the previous year.

This Market Cross is octagonal on plan and consists of eight attached columns of the Doric order of architecture with their appropriate architrave, frieze and cornice above. Semi-circular arches with keystones fill the eight openings and a hemi-spherical dome covered with lead crowns this building. At the apex of the dome is a pedestal on which is fixed the figure of Justice, of casted lead, it is one of the best of its kind in the whole country, and was added to the cross in 1754, i.e., sixty-five years after its erection. It was bought for £29 13s. 8d., with a further £1 1s. 2d. for "ship freight," which suggests that it may have come from London, where a certain John Cheere then had a noted lead-yard, which he had taken over from a Dutchman. It is of interest to note that a very similar figure of Justice exists at the Town Hall at Middelburgh in Holland.

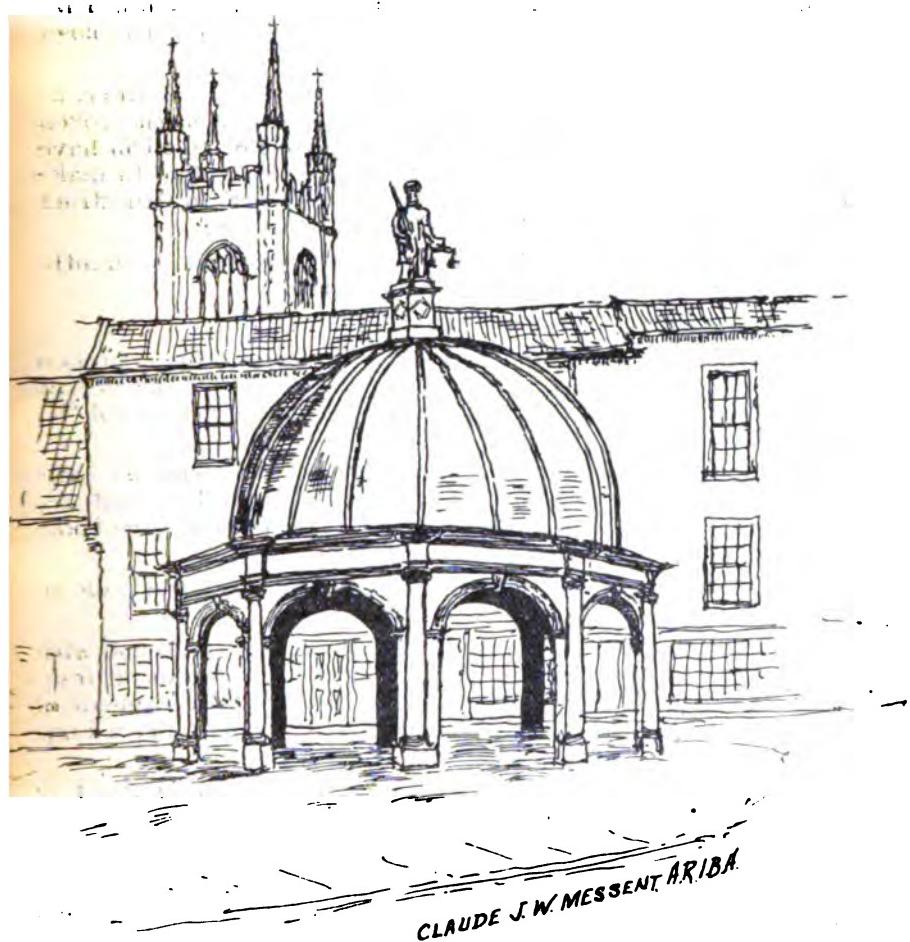
Mr. Lawrence Weaver, in his book on English Leadwork, speaks of it as a figure of Astraea, the last deity to leave the earth at the end of the golden age. She was the goddess of Justice, and took her place in the Zodiac as Virgo ; she was represented by the ancients as a Virgin bearing a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

Till 1836 there was a prisoners' cage in the centre of this market cross, which helped to support the dome. The steps on which it stood were removed in 1863 when a dungeon beneath was disclosed. A thorough restoration took place at this time. Some of the charred remains of the former market cross were discovered. The dungeon was octagonal in shape, measuring 6-ft. 4-in. in diameter and its height was 5-ft. 1-in. At the time of this restoration the wooden plinths on which the eight columns stood were replaced by stone ones.

The other Bungay Market Cross, known as the Corn Cross, was originally used to shelter corn placed there for public sale and the Lords of the Manor also held their courts within it. From an illustration copied by G. B. Baker in 1831 from a picture of the Market Place in 1811, it will be seen that this also was octagonal and was raised on three steps from which rose slender columns supporting a low roof. It was unfortunately demolished at the end of 1809.

There is documentary evidence that every other market town in Suffolk originally possessed a market cross, but unfortunately all have been destroyed. In some cases we have evidence to show what they looked like, judging from old prints we can see that the Ipswich cross was especially ornate.

It is to be hoped that those remaining, not only in Suffolk, but in other parts of the country will be preserved.



BUNGAY MARKET CROSS.

ROMAN REMAINS AT SCOLE HOUSE, SCOLE.

By C. H. GALE, M.INST.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A.

This paper is in the nature of a supplement to that published by the author in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, Vol. XXII, Part 3.

From time to time, in the ordinary course of garden operations at Scole House, the residence of C. E. T. Thonger, Esq., much broken pottery, remains of buildings and other articles of Roman origin have come to light. Mr. Thonger has kindly allowed the author to make drawings of such of the vessels that he has been able to reconstruct and to write the following short description of the finds.

No systematical investigation has yet been made but apparently the remains are very plentiful over the whole site.

PLATE No. I is a plan of Scole House and grounds.

At A was what appeared to be a rubbish pit, as a quantity of broken sherds and the jar shewn in Fig. 1, Plate VI, were found. The jar was intact when found but was broken by the gardener in ignorance of the nature of his find.

At B two small structures were found with concrete floors and walls of flint and oyster shells set in cement mortar. One of the structures was shaped like the ace of clubs with a small depression in the floor. This structure was seven feet six inches across.

At C are the remains of buildings with cement floors and walls of flint and oyster shells set in cement mortar.

At D the wattle and daub walls of a small building were found with traces of having been destroyed by fire. Here were also found fragments of the vessels shewn in Plates Nos. IV and VII, a fragment of Samian, Form 27 with stamp of the maker APOLINARIS and a bone games counter.

At E is a nine foot Roman gravel road with slight camber about 12 inches below the surface of the ground.

SAMIAN WARE.

Six pieces of Samian Ware bearing the maker's name were found. The following is a list of these :—

Stamp.	Name.	Form No.	Made at	Date.
1. Cerial	Ceralis	27	Lezoux	Hadrianic
2. ?	?	27		about A.D. 100
3. . . LS.FC.	?	18/31		Trajan to Hadrian
4. CRAS . . .	?	27		Trajanic
5. CI.N : T.V.SS	Cintussa	18/31	Lezoux	Trajan to Hadrian
	Graffito on base . . VX.			
6. APOLINARIS	Apolinaris	27	Lezoux	Early 2nd century

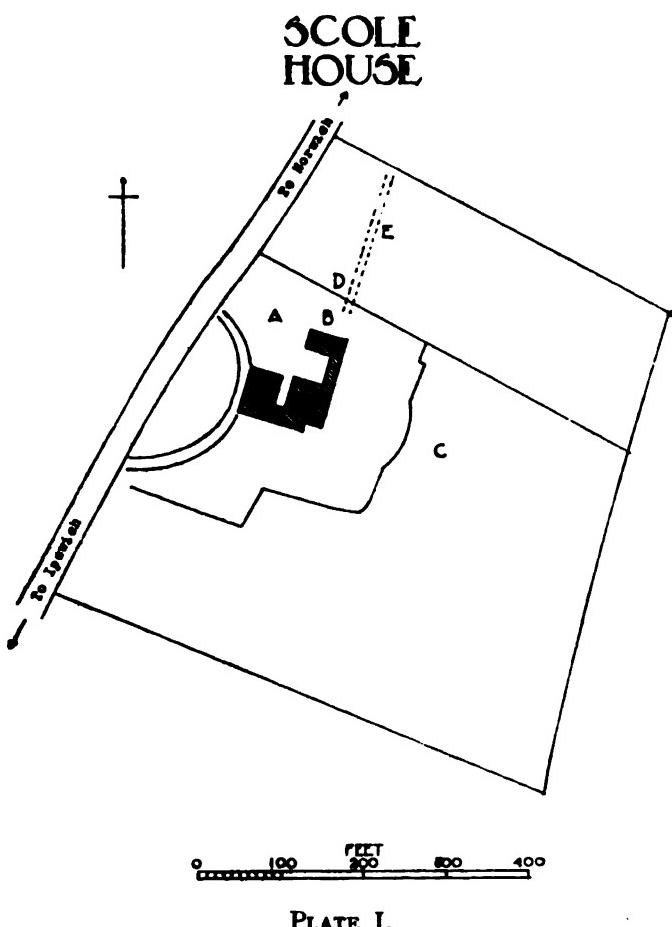


PLATE I.

Plan of Scole House and Grounds

SAMIAN DECORATION.

PLATE No. II shews some fragments of Samian decoration.

Fig. 1. Mortarium-like bowl with flattish rim bearing barbotine leaves. The form, Curle 11, which resembles mortaria of the first century, is especially found on Flavian sites and lasted into the reign of Trajan.

Fig. 2. Hemispherical bowl, with plain band below lip, separated by an ovolو from the decoration, Form 37, Antonine type.

Figs. 3 and 4. Carinated bowls, Form 29. First century type.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7. Hemispherical bowls, Form 37. Antonine type.

Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11. Fragments. No. 9 bears a boar's head.

DATED WARE.

PLATE No. III.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Mortaria rims, hard white clay. Late first and early second century.

Fig. 5. Mortaria rim, hard white clay. Late second century.

COARSE WARE.

Figs. 6 to 11. Coarse ware decoration.

Fig. 6. Blackware, small mica content. Impressed decoration.

Fig. 7. Hard reddish buff clay with rouletted girth bands.

Fig. 8. Grey clay. Raised girth band with vertical lines.

Fig. 9. Grey clay with frilled girth band and vertical lines of "stabbing."

Fig. 10. Hard grey clay with raised frilled girth band. Plentiful mica content.

Fig. 11. Portion of folded vessel with rustic decoration. Grey clay with small mica content.

PLATE No. IV.

Fig. 1. Black ware bowl with tooled girth line. Wattisfield type. The base is unusual, being flat and wire cut. Plentiful mica content.

Fig. 2. Black ware bowl. Tooled girth line and undercut lip. Domed base and a broad mat band at A. This bowl is of the Wattisfield type but with rather pronounced carination. Clay has plentiful mica content. See also Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, Vol. XXII, Part 2, Fig. 7, page 197 and Vol. XXII, Part 3, Plate XI, Fig. 10.

Fig. 3. Black ware dish with indication of base as shewn in dotted line. Clay has plentiful mica content.

PLATE No. V.

Fig. 1. Black ware bowl with neck and tooled girth line. Clay has plentiful mica content.

SCOLE

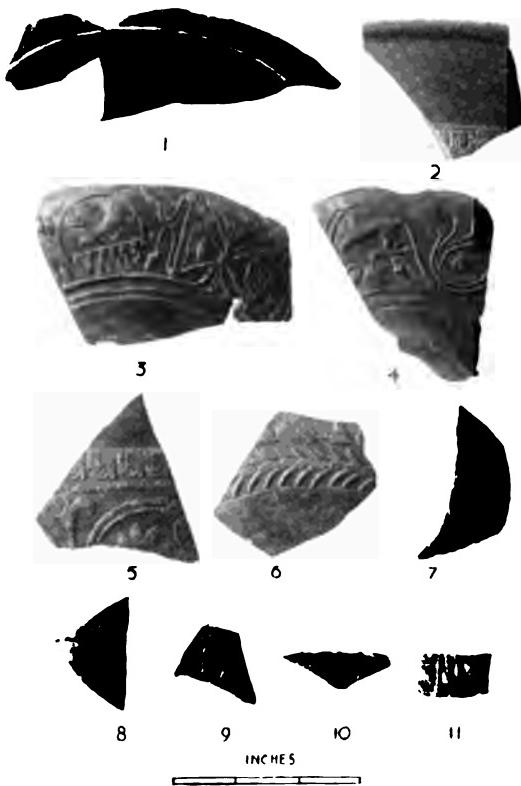


PLATE II.



SCOLE



SCOLE

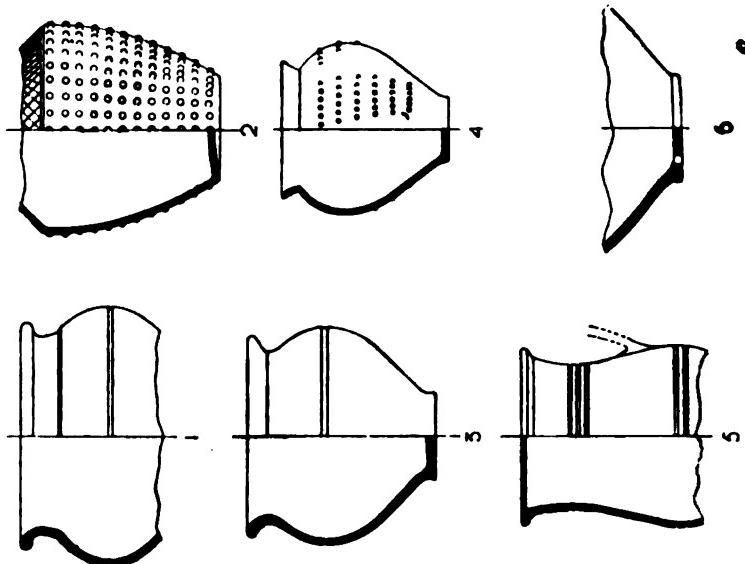


PLATE V.

SCOLE

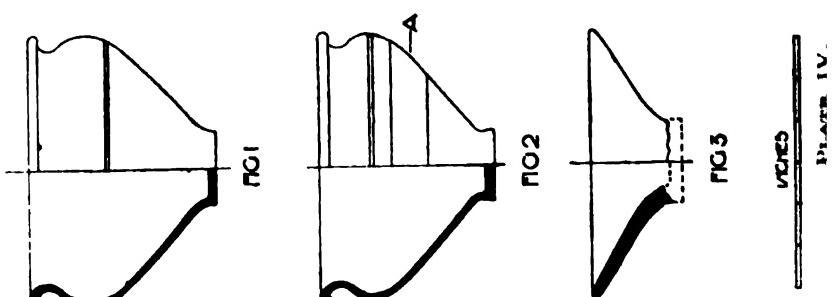


PLATE IV.

Fig. 2. Black ware jar, mat surface with tooled girth line, carinated shoulder and domed base. Decorated with lattice pattern and dotted barbotine.

Fig. 3. Bowl, roughly made grey clay. Tooled girth line, domed base and oblique lip.

Fig. 4. Bowl of grey clay with oblique lip and flat base. Decorated with panels of dotted barbotine.

Fig. 5. Jug of hard yellow clay with tooled girth rings and moulded oblique lip.

Fig. 6. Strainer of dark grey clay. Mica content.

PLATE No. VI.

Fig. 1. Bulbous jar, black ware, with neck, tooled girth lines and band of trellis work. Domed base.

Fig. 2. Black ware bottle with tooled girth lines and zone of vertical lines.

PLATE No. VII.

Large storage jar of yellow clay. Tooled girth line round neck and decorated with vertical stripes.

COINS.

The following is a list of coins found on the site :—

- | | | |
|------|---------|--|
| A.D. | 75 | Domitian (As). |
| | 77-79 | Vespasian (Mint of dugdunum. Rev : Eagle). |
| | 198-211 | Geta (As). |
| | 330-335 | Constantine II (Gloria Exercitus). |
| | 335-337 | Constantinian (Gloria Exercitus. T.R. Treveri). |
| | 364-375 | Valentenian I (Gloria Romanorum. A. G. Aquileia). |
| | 364-378 | Valens (Securitas Republicae. Victory). |
| | 368-383 | Gratian (Gloria Novi. Saecoli. TCON. Constantinia).
(late). |

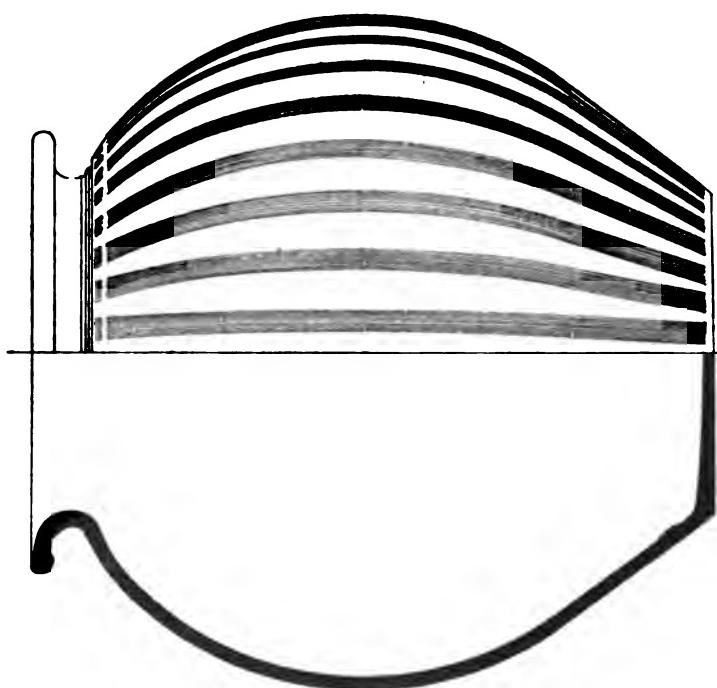
Several articles were found, among them the metal lid of a field box, a bronze pin and a bone games counter.

A fragment of a glass dish or bowl with the raised letters IV moulded on the rim, these may be part of a word or Roman numerals.

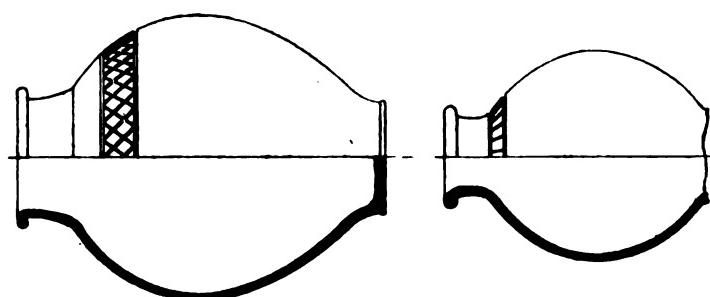
Also found was the handle of an amphora with the stamp L·V·ROPIM on it. That is L(ucii) V(alerii) Tropim(i) = (the work of) Lucius Valerius Tropimus or Trophimus. This manufacturer is known from several finds, in Rome, in Gaul, in Londoon, etc. See Corpus Inscr. Lat. VII, 1331, 113; XII, 5683, 305; XIII, 10002, 521 : XV, 3228.

Thanks are due to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., who inspected the stamped specimens and his date and reading is followed here.

SCOLE



SCOLE



DIVINING FOR WATER AND MINERALS, Etc.

By H. C. HALLIDAY.

PART I.

It is very nearly certain that the art of the Divining Rod goes back to remote antiquity. It is mentioned in early books by such authors as Agricola and Basile Valentin, but it is not till we come to its condemnation by Luther, that we have any documentary evidence. In the East, and especially in China and Ancient Egypt, the rod and its uses were probably known long before the above authors were ever heard of. This, however, must be only supposition.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century was born a man named Jean de Chastelet, Baron de Beausoleil. This man, who later married a woman of Touraine, became famous as a prospector of metals by means of the Divining Rod. His wife was also an adept. They were commissioned by the Emperor of Germany and the record of his findings, which make most interesting reading, prove that he was very successful. From this time onward there are authentic records of work done. To-day nearly all European countries—including Great Britain—have a Society of Diviners, or Dowsers, which records the work of its members.

Although there are a number of records and we have hundreds of verified cases of successful divining, there is still no absolute or universal explanation as to how it is done, which would satisfy a body of scientists. Like electricity it cannot be definitely explained. Some say it is physical and others psychical. My own belief is that it is a faculty of the brain which is able to pick up some unknown waves from water, minerals, plants, or human beings, etc., and tell us what they are. The rod acts as an aerial. It may be noted here that the rod may be of wood, metal, or whalebone; or, as a number of dowsers—myself included—can dispense with a rod entirely, and work with the bare hands.

Everyone, probably, knows the method of working. Each hand holds one end of a forked rod so that it lies parallel to the ground and the apex pointing ahead. When water or other substance is passed over the rod rises or dips sharply apparently without any movement of the hands. As a matter of fact there is a reflex action of the muscles which is entirely involuntary through a message direct from the brain.

Now for the different uses to which divining can be used. Here I may say that in every use I shall mention there has been definite proof that dowsing has been done successfully.

1. Water. This is too well known to need any further comment. I myself found water in Arabia in an area where geologists of three nations had declared it impossible and geophysical work had failed. Moreover, bores had been put down nearby with no result.

2. Minerals. There are many authentic cases of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals being located. Here again I have done this work.

3. Oil. This has been located by several dowsers.

4. Bodies of human beings. Many authentic cases are known to the police in England of this being done.

5. Agricultural uses, such as the suitability of soils for certain crops : the ability to locate disease in trees and differentiate hardy plants from sickly ones, etc.

The above are the more common uses. I now turn to another side of divining which some may consider in the realm of fancy. This is to divine off maps without visiting the area in person. As an example, referring to my remarks re water, I actually located the areas where I would find water before a board of mining engineers in London on a blue print, and told them correctly which wells marked on that map were dry and which contained water before I left England. I hasten to add that I am by no means unique in this work. The explanation is simpler than it appears. One must remember that there are faculties of the brain which are unknown as yet. I contend that the same faculty can pick up the waves from water, etc., anywhere in the world in perhaps the same way as a wireless set can tune in to a station on the other side of the globe (without having seen it). The map is purely a guide to enable one to locate with the rod or pendulum where the waves to the brain emanate from, and of course the more accurate the map, the more accurate will be the findings. As a reverse to this I may state I was given a false map as a test sent by unknown people through the President of the British Society of Dowsers. I returned it as a fake by return of post. My rod failed to pick up any indications.

Again, there is one more side of dowsing I am interested in and which is, as yet, in embryo and undeveloped. This is the tracing of human beings. I believe this will be possible. For instance, if a man is lost, the diviner should be able to find him.

Lastly, I may mention that doctors and scientists are going into the tracing of disease and the location of it in the human body by means of the rod. A great deal has been done in this line, especially in France and Germany. I predict that the day will come soon when its aid will be fully recognised, but of course in conjunction with a qualified medical man.

To close I would like to give the story of one Jaques Aymar who lived in the last half of the seventeenth century. In 1692, on July 5th to be exact, two people were murdered in Lyons. The police were baffled as there seemed no clue. Jaques Aymar, a Diviner, was called in on the advice of a friend of the murdered people. Aymar used his rod and working from the bodies of the victims he set out. Near Lyons he tracked the murderers to a place where they had had dealings with two children. When interrogated the children confessed to having served wine to three men. Aymar's stock went up and he was given an escort of five archers. Then followed a chase across

France. All along the road at every inn they stayed at Aymar collected evidence with his rod. The pursuit ended near Vienna in a prison. Aymar identified two vagrants and they were handed over to the escort. The sergeant had a brain wave. He took the two men back along the exact route they had come. They were identified all along the line and finally confessed and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. That made Aymar famous. To-day his name is unknown and such methods would be ridiculed by Scotland Yard. Why?

PART II.

2. Minerals.

3. Oil.

The work done on these two subjects is not very great. At present very few proved results are available from deep bores. The chief reason for this is the prohibitive cost of boring which very few firms are agreeable to undertake at their own expense. There are, however, a number of cases where outcrops and shallow deposits of ore have been located in Kenya chiefly, and in the Argentine.

The interesting thing is that every ore has its own serial number for identification. This means that on either side of the ore body are zones which when passed over, and slightly beyond, the divining rod will dip a certain number of times before becoming inert. By the number of times the rod dips is the ore identified, each ore having its own number.

I personally have also found that each ore has a special orientation with the North Pole. For instance, if I place a piece of silver on the ground and work over it with the rod facing in different directions of the compass, at one point only will the rod dip exactly over the piece of silver, all the others will form some sort of pattern usually in the shape of an ellipse. This shows that every ore has its cardinal point on the compass. I think probably they vary slightly with each individual. As may be imagined, when a deposit is some hundreds of feet below the surface the margin of error is liable to be very large if the diviner does not orient himself carefully.

Another curious fact is that in lode formation the radiations from an ore travel parallel with the angle of dip and do not come directly perpendicularly to the surface. This follows the same rule as electricity.

A great many people use samples. I personally always use them, since this will eliminate a great deal of difficult concentration. Moreover in the case of complex minerals the use of a sample taken locally obviates many errors in false location. I had to follow out this practice in work in Newfoundland when I was working for deposits containing zinc, lead and copper as well as other minerals.

As far as I am aware no really big deposits of oil have been proved to have been found with the divining rod. Here the obvious reason again is expense. Like other dowsers possibly, I have certain areas

scattered over the world where I am prepared to swear oil can be found, but of course no one believes it ! Usually the question is settled by the geologist who decides possibly from surface indications that oil cannot be found five thousand feet below. Its annoying but it is usually final.

4. Bodies. Many instances have been known of these being located. The British Society of Dowsers have many proved instances of success. The usual procedure is for some object of the missing person to be given to the Diviner which serves as a sample. Using this with the rod the diviner is invariably "drawn" to the place where the body is located. The majority of cases which have been successful is in cases of drowning. The diviner has often to go out in a boat into the middle of a river and when exactly over the body the rod will dip and show the position.

I had one experience of locating a man. It was of a man who had deserted his wife and the wife appealed to the President of the Society, who sent me a tie belonging to the absentee to work on. I located the man in Cromer or near by. His wife who lived in Bristol was extremely indignant and saw no reason why he should be there. In vain I pointed out that there was every likelihood, but I am sorry to say I was over-ruled and in the absence of proof nothing more was done.

5. Agriculture.

I personally have done very little beyond proving for my own satisfaction that I can locate disease in a tree. Also I have proved that plants which show an affinity to the patch of soil they are planted in usually thrive. I was once asked to give an opinion of some young gooseberry bushes just planted. I stated that a certain number of them would not thrive since they appeared to be in unsuitable soil according to my rod findings. Time proved this to be correct.

There is one retired officer in Kenya who has, I believe, planted out a large area of fruit using his rod to get the best and most suitable sites and it has turned out a very great success.

A LIST OF SCRATCH DIALS ON SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

By Rev. H. A. HARRIS.

ASPAL—on buttress, two circles and dots.

BARNARDISTON—two on S. buttress.

BARNBY—on S. wall—indistinct.

BARNINGHAM—on buttress W. of chancel door.

BATTISFORD—E. of chancel.

BEALINGS (Little)—on W. jamb of door inside porch.

BECCLES—on 3rd buttress from porch.

BELSTEAD—one on W. quoin of tower porch and three others on same porch. On three stones one above the other. Two being faulty.

BILDESTON—on porch W. of a niche, high up.

BELTON—on nave buttress.

BLAKENHAM (Great)—one E. of chancel, three on nave.

BLAKENHAM (Little)—on extreme E. of chancel.

BLUNDESTON—two on nave buttress.

BLYTHBOROUGH—on flying buttress and on N.E. buttress (reversed).

BOXFORD—one on nave and one on chancel.

BOXTED—on nave buttress.

BRANDESTON—two on buttress.

BRENT ELEIGH—on porch.

BRICET—on nave (round stone).

BROCKLEY—on second buttress E. of porch.

BROMESWELL—on E. of doorway.

BUNGAY (Holy Trinity)—on E. end of aisle.

BURES—on W. buttress of tower, high up.

BURGH (St. Peter)—on chancel doorway.

BURGH (St. Andrew)—on buttress W. of chancel door, gnomon hole and one radius.

BURGH CASTLE—two on buttresses.

BUTLEY—on chancel.

BUXHALL—on buttress, indistinct.

CARLTON—on buttress.

CAVENDISH—on E. of porch, near top.

CAVENHAM—two on chancel window.

CONEY WESTON—on W. buttress of porch, gnomon hole only.

COPDOCK—on buttress, E. of chancel door, low down, one, very small, on buttress W. of chancel door and one on stone removed when the sun dial over porch was erected in 1936, now in vestry.

CRATFIELD—on nave buttress.

CREETING (St. Peter)—on nave.

CRETINGHAM—double circle on quoin E. of porch another, larger (pseudo).

COTTON—on buttress W. of porch.

COVE (South)—on jamb of S. door, faces W., reversed.

COVE (North)—on E. of porch arch.

COWLING—on nave buttress, reversed.

CULPHO—on tower.

DEBENHAM—two on window W. of chancel door, one reversed, another on buttress at E. end of S. aisle rather high up.

DENHAM—three on W. jamb of chancel door, all poor, two pseudo.

DENNINGTON—on buttress E. of S. door with another, smaller, below it.

DENSTON—two on second and third buttresses E. of porch, very high up. The one nearest porch has iron gnomon pin c. 10 inches.

EASTON—two on buttress.

ELMHAM (St. Peter)—on E. jamb of door.

ELMHAM (St. Margaret)—on W. of porch, poor.

ELMHAM (St. James)—on buttress W. of chancel door and one on chancel door.

ELMHAM (All Saints)—on porch.

ELMHAM (St. Cross)—on jamb of door.

ELMSET—on chancel window.

ELMSWELL—on buttress W. of chancel door, high up, gnomon projects.

EYE—on second buttress E. of porch.

EYKE—on E. of chancel door.

FELSHAM—two on buttress E. of porch.

FINNINGHAM—on buttress W. of chancel door.

FLOWTON—two on nave buttress.

FRAMSDEN—on buttress next chancel door.

FRITTON—one.

FROSTENDEN—on second buttress from porch, low down.

GISLEHAM—one on buttress with smaller one beneath.

GISLINGHAM—one on buttress and two inside church on N. pillar of chancel arch. These functioned by light from S. window.

GLEMSFORD—on buttress E. of chancel door, indistinct.

GROTON—one, very indistinct.

GRUNDISBURGH—on chancel door.

HADLEY—on buttress.

HALESWORTH—on chancel.

HENLEY—on quoin at extreme W. end of nave, c. 8-ft. up.

HELMINGHAM—on extreme E. buttress, dots and radii, very fine.

HEVINGHAM—on buttress.

HORHAM—over chancel door, square stone let into key stone.

HOLBROOK—on doorway.

HOO—on window.

HOXNE—on buttress.

HUNTINGFIELD—two on buttress.

ILKETSHALL (St. John)—on jamb of inner doorway.

ILKETSHALL (St. Margaret)—on chancel window.

IPSWICH (St. Nicholas)—on second buttress E. of porch, very faint.

IXWORTH—on E. side of window E. of S. aisle.

IKEN—on porch.

KEDINGTON—one on chancel buttress and one on doorway inside porch.

KELSALE—on window, small and indistinct.

KENTON—two on either side of S. door under porch and two on doorway, one on quoin extreme W. of nave. Two on second buttress E. of porch. One on quoin of E. chancel wall. Eight dials in all.

KNODISHALL—on doorway.

LAYHAM—on E. side of buttress at S.W. corner of nave, misplaced.

LINDSEY—on chancel doorway.

LINSTEAD PARVA—two on chancel doorway.

LOUD—on chancel buttress.

LOWESTOFT (St. Margaret)—one E. of porch, another on 2nd buttress of tower.

MELLIS—on buttress E. of chancel door, high up.

METFIELD—on buttress.

METTINGHAM—on N. porch, misplaced.

MICKFIELD—Pseudo dials on W. of chancel door and on inner door of tower.

MONEWDEN—one on W. jamb of chancel door and one on porch, very small.

MOULTON—large one on porch and three others.

MONKS ELEIGH—on W. of porch.

MONKS SOHAM—on buttress W. of chancel door.

MUTFORD—two on Galilee porch.

NEDGING—on W. of porch.

NEWTON (Old)—on nave buttress.

ONEHOUSE—one, broken.

ORFORD—on buttress.

OTLEY—on buttress E. of chancel, 36 dots and radii.

OUSDEN—on W. of doorway.

PAKEFIELD—on buttress, dots.

PARHAM—on buttress, square with numerals.

POLSTEAD—on porch, reversed.

REDGRAVE—on buttress E. of chancel door.

REDISHAM (Great) on doorway.

RENDHAM—under chancel S. window.

RENDLESHAM—on window.

RICKINGHALL (Inferior)—on W. of porch, indistinct.

RISBY—on buttress E. of porch, indistinct.

RISHANGLES—on slot window E. of porch.

ROUGHAM—two gnomon holes, on W. of porch and on E.

RUSHMERE—on buttress.

- SAPISTON—two on doorway.
 SAXTED—on buttress, indistinct.
 SIBTON—on E. jamb inside porch, on top stone, circle with radii below.
 SOHAM (Earl)—two on buttress W. of chancel door, one on window E. of door.
 STONHAM ASPAL—two on buttress W. of chancel porch.
 STONHAM EARL—on E. side of porch, probably pseudo.
 STANSFIELD—on nave buttress.
 STRADISHALL—on buttress.
 STERNFIELD—three on porch.
 SOMERSHAM—on nave buttress.
 SOTTERLY—two on nave, one on chancel and one on doorway.
 SWILLAND—on quoin of blocked up chancel window, two on doorway.
 STOVEN—on porch and on chancel doorway.
 SNAPE—in N.E. corner of interior, reversed.
-
- THEBERTON—over chancel door and on 2nd buttress E. of door.
 THELNETHAM—on E. of door inside porch.
 THORNHAM PARVA—on W. jamb of N. door, low down, misplaced.
 THORPE—two concentric circles on porch.
 THRANDESTON—on buttress, E. of porch, faces S.W.
 THWATE—over porch, very fine, of early date.
 TIMWORTH—on tower.
 TOSTOCK—on 2nd buttress E. of porch, indistinct.
 TUDDENHAM (St. Martin)—on doorway.
 TUNSTALL—on W. of porch.
- UBBESTON—on S.W. quoin of nave, two dials.
 UFFORD—on porch.
- WALPOLE—on W. quoin of porch, indistinct.
 WANTISDEN—on doorway.
 WASHBROOK—on buttress W. of chancel door.
 WHELNETHAM (Little)—on quoin extreme S.E. of nave.
 WESTHALL—six or more.
 WESTHORPE—on E. side of porch, painted.
 WENHAM PARVA—three on buttress.
 WETHERDEN—on 2nd and 3rd buttresses.
 WETHERINGSET—two on W. jamb of inner porch door.
 WICKHAM SKEITH—three on buttress W. of chancel door and one on jamb of chancel door, small.
 WISSETT—on doorway.
 WISSINGTON—two on W. of doorway.
 WITNESHAM—on wall W. of porch, pseudo dial on buttress W. of porch.
 WORDWELL—on nave, indistinct.
 WORLINGTON—on E. of aisle, reversed.
 WOOLPIT—on buttress W. of chancel door.
 WATTISFIELD—on quoin of W. angle of tower.
- YAXLEY—on buttress E. of porch.
 YOXFORD—on aisle.

SCRATCH DIALS.

Within recent years attention has been directed towards the hitherto little considered graffiti or designs, such as Scratch or Mass Dials, incised upon the walls of our Churches.

This awakened interest has resulted in the output of many books and pamphlets dealing with their history and uses and also with lists of Churches possessing them. It is futile therefore to repeat what is common knowledge on this subject but perhaps certain hypotheses about their antecedent relations may be excused, except by those who hold with Ignatius Loyola that "the highest virtue of a Christian is the sacrifice of the intellect" and the greatest sin "listening to the dictates of reason."

Is it a sin to question the grounds upon which a Scratch Dial is in name and fact circular when reason tells us that a circle is superfluous since the sun never describes a full circle and never illuminates the major portion of the dial. Indeed there is no necessity at all for the confining circle, as it is the radii that mark the shadow and point out the passage of the hours. The circle being merely ornamental or, as I hope to show, symbolical.

Many Scratch Dials, being perhaps of later date, show no indication of a circle and consist solely of a few uneven lines radiating from the gnomon hole, whilst in other examples these radiating lines are stopped by dots or holes, as guides to the radii, when they were repainted. All Scratch Dials were painted, otherwise the shadow was indefinable on the dull grey stone. The scratches were guides for repainting when the colouring matter was washed away by weather effects.

Reason certainly permits us to deduce that Scratch Dials supply an illustration of the practice commonly employed by early Christians of adopting and adapting pagan devices to their own particular requirements as recommended to them by the policy of St. Gregory, aptly defined as the "migration of symbols."

To call it a coincidence can hardly explain the fact that the circle and lines of the Scratch Dial constitute the most potent and fundamental "signs" of Nature worship, known as the "line of force" and the "circle of comprehension." Later in Britain's Celtic days of Solar worship these signs migrated and were employed to represent the circular orb of the sun whilst the lines betokened the rays or power of the sun, being mystically illustrated by imagery combining some definite relativity to circle and line. As for example a lion's head surrounded by his bristling mane or when the lines are represented by horns, as shown in early paintings of Moses with horns on his head and also as the halo round the head of illustrious persons.

These lines or rays find a familiar symbol in hair, and innumerable Biblical and historical references are made to hair and "The power of a single hair." The sun when it sets loses its rays and becomes bald and weak and is overcome by the powers of darkness. In like manner Samson loses his strength when his hair is cut off and Elisha

when mocked by children as being bald and impotent, destroys them for being Sun worshippers and proves he is not a Sun god but has strength from the true God.

Other instances such as fairy wands, magicians' rods, batons and maces of officers, crown, sceptre and orb of mighty ones, pillars, tree stems and towers have their roots in the line of force and the circle of comprehension.

When we "touch wood" for luck and when "Tommy" salutes his superior officer and marches right foot first we are symbolising Sun-cult rites.

The circle and radii of our Scratch Dials have a further bearing on the transition of symbols into letters as they constitute the god-letters O and I. Sacred letters, betokening divinity, in the names of many gods and goddesses, e.g. Jupiter or Jove, is IO pater or the father of IO. (O and U are interchangeable). Other instances are found in IUno, IO, DIONysius, etc. An illuminating illustration is found in the name of IOseph. For Jacob in blessing Joseph (Genesis xl ix, v. 22) says that "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well." Here the bough is the early sign writing for the line of force or I and the circular Well mouth for the O, indicating the circle of comprehension or O. They are prior to Hebrew letters and points, prior even to Solar worship, as from the remainder of the Blessing we gather that they belong to the earlier period of Nature worship before they migrated and were adopted by Solar cults.

Occasionally we find on church walls circles and lines which obviously never functioned as time-indicators although bearing some resemblance to Scratch Dials and consequently known as Pseudo-dials.

These may be the work of a boy with a pair of compasses but if on early buildings they may be sacred O and I signs that have not been converted into dials.

It is difficult for us with our advanced education and mentality to put back our intellectual faculties a thousand years and more, so as to appreciate the clouded perception and hebetude of the folk in those days or their servile reliance on charms, amulets and the power of imitative rites, salvation by similars, sympathetic magic, plant signatures, etc.

The Bible O.T., which is a wonderful treasury of folk-lore, contains many illustrations of belief in the power of symbolic rites and signs. As in the case when the Israelites were punished with fiery serpents and many died, Moses set up a brazen serpent on a pole and those that looked on it lived. Here we may notice that the brazen serpent was set up on a pole—a symbol of Solar power. That it was an imitative rite — serpent curing serpent bite, and that it was "looking" on it that brought them healing.

Is it to be wondered at that the early Christians who were super-saturated with these beliefs, should "set up" circles and lines on their churches that they might "look at" them in order to obtain the advocacy they symbolised. To this day some Christians point with extended fingers to avert the evil eye. The Christian servant-girl will

stand the poker up in front of a sulky fire to make it draw and many other Christians hang up a horse shoe for luck.

All these modern Christians are practising Solar rites and invoking the power of the Sun.

In Britain the dominant religion for centuries B.C. was Solar tinged with Buddhism. The Celtic Buddha being Cernunnos, traditionally surviving as Herne or Kerne-the-hunter. Their Temples were fashioned on the O and I symbols and consisted of circles outlined by monoliths or, where stone was not procurable, the stems of trees appear to have been substituted.

Early temples and churches were not buildings but sacred sites open to the sky for, as the word Temple or Temenos shows, it was a site cut off and enclosed by a barrier. They could not have been buildings as the Valley of the Nile was a Temple.

That the early Christians retained the circular shape in their churches is evidenced also by verbal proof, for in A.S. the rendering of Church is "Circe" which obviously is derived from A.S. Circol, a circle, and it is a matter of intonation as to whether you pronounce "circe" with the C hard and get Kirk or soft and get Chirch.

With such an impressive exuberance of the ubiquitous O and I symbol, dominating his mental and physical outlook, it is natural that the signs find expression in and upon all demonstrations of his activities, including church walls. Displayed crudely as circles and lines or elaborated into Scratch Dials—to which they lent themselves so readily and usefully—or other utilitarian or doctrinal purpose.

Other parallel examples are not wanting, as for instance where the O symbol in the Ephemerides or Almanacs, denoted the Feast of Brigit, chief of Britain's Sun gods, a Feast that fell early in February and celebrated the genesis and reviving warmth and power of the Sun, was converted into Septuagesima Sun(Day).

Christian almanacs retained the O symbol but caused it to migrate from a sun sign to a Roman numeral signifying 70. This Roman numeral is not so familiar as other letter-numbers such as v for 5, x for 10, C for 100, etc.

Thus without alteration, friction or clash of creeds Brights sun day migrated to the Christian Septuagesima Sunday.

The popular explanation that the Sunday is called Septuagesima because it is 70 days before Easter is arithmetically and radically incorrect.

Archæologists never ignore folk-memory, and on many occasions in Victorian days I was told by village people—and parsons also—that Scratch Dials were heathen abominations, and in one or two instances was informed that for this reason many had been erased.

Such an extraordinary accusation to be brought against these seemingly guileless Scratch Dials, not only by ignorant peasants but also intellectual parsons, invited the investigations contained in this paper. The result of the analysis vindicating, if not justifying, both the folk-memory of the peasant and the intellect of the parson.

THE SHIPMEADOW UNION HOUSE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF AN INMATE OF SHIPMEADOW UNION HOUSE, FROM 1837 TO APRIL, 1850.

BY MRS. E. MANN.

This Poor Law Institution was built in the year 1765 at the cost of about £8,500. At the time of its erection and for many years later the chief employment carried on in it was spinning for the Norwich manufacturers.

With the closing of the Institution in this year, 1938, some stray notes relating to its inmates in the earlier part of the last century may be of interest. They are taken principally from the diary of one of them, who had been a Schoolmaster in Bungay, a well educated man who through intemperance and extravagance found himself at the age of 50 in desperate circumstances.

He entered the Union House on Thursday, the 28th Dec., 1837, and occupied his spare time in writing his recollections of Bungay and occasionally made entries in a Day-book when anything took place to break the monotony of his daily life.

1839. April 20th. Left the House for a few days and proceeded to Bungay, Mrs. S. 1/-. Monday to Topcroft. T.T. 6d. dined with a friend & returned in the evening to Bungay.

23rd. Dined with Mr. A. & spent the evening with R. White. Lodged the four nights at Mrs. King's very comfortably and Wednesday the 24th returned to Shipmeadow — ALL RIGHT.

He appears to have had two or three rounds that he took at intervals when he called at various houses on the road and begged for money or anything else he could get. I find from his notes that he sometimes obtained several sovereigns in cash, besides clothes and very often food. "ALL RIGHT" was his way of expressing his return to the House "Sober."

Sept. 16th. Resumed labour—loading gravel in the pit. Much distressed by the bodily exertion—too great for me.

1840. Feb. 10. The Queen's wedding day. By request of Mr. George Baker & by permission of the Governor, I went to Bungay. A very wet and disagreeable day. Kindly invited to dinner by Mr. Todd at the King's Head, but 6 o'clock in the evening being the appointed time to return, declined attending lest I should be detained too late. Returned about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6. Did not enjoy the day. Friends hospitable as usual. Mr. T. C. 1/-.

March 10th. At this time only one-able-bodied man in the House.

1841. June 17th. Left Shipmeadow for Bungay to confer with Mr. Hayward respecting fixtures for a Schoolroom, etc. Consulted with Mr. Baker about raising the "Wind," issued circulars & called on various people. (Some of his friends in the town were trying to start him again with a few pupils but his intemperate habits rendered their efforts useless).

24th. Thursday. Took possession of Mr. Mayhew's lodging in Bungay & the following Monday opened school in the room, late Mr. H's, with only two pupils.

July 13. Attended a meeting at the New Theatre. (Teetotal). On the 16th signed the Pledge.

Sept. 18. Went to H.D.'s of St. Peter's & he engaged to send me three pupils—dined at Adam's & returned at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, attending chapel in the evening.

Returned to Shipmeadow, Wednesday, Oct. 13th. (SICK).

1842. March 21. Meet with what might have been a most serious accident if not a fatal one but for the interfering mercy of Almighty God. Fell from the floor of a granary into the area below in the Mill house; 8 feet. Much bruised—right elbow and back. Spine restored by God's blessing on medical assistance but feel the effects of it still, this 27th of April.

May 5. In the midst of all my privations & mortifications which my present residence subject me to, I meet with many instructive lessons to teach me submission and resignation and to silence inward murmurings or expressions of discontent in others. There is a poor old man here, 88 years of age, who until very lately has been employed here in the exercise of his business, a tailor, although by the present regulation (of the falsely so-called amendment) of the Poor Laws, he is not entitled to receive any remuneration for his services, yet he derived certain little privileges from his ability to render himself useful: but being now nearly deprived of his sight by age and indefatigable attention to his said employment, he is now incapable of any further service. This old man has paternal claims on children now living, both male and female, who have means of contributing to his comfort to a certain degree. Yet these children not only withhold these, but refuse to correspond with or answer letters which myself have written for him.

Now so far as this applies to myself, the former (paternal claims) I have none. Relatives, I have none,—time has removed them,—former friends, my imprudence has alienated and I justly experience their neglect and must silence all claims to their further attentions. Yet I am preserved in some health, my natural faculties, such as God thought fit to bless me with, are unimpaired and I can still enjoy the humble fare furnished to me by the powers that be.

Employed in the Mill house from the first week in March to Saturday the 28th of May.

June 22. Obtained liberty for two days. Went to Beccles and met my friend Mr. M. A. on the road. Dined at Mr. Smith's on eggs, bacon, etc. In the afternoon walked to Worlingham and Cove: returned and slept at Beccles. The day following breakfasted at Mr. Wright's and dined at Smith's. as yesterday. Set off for home in the afternoon and arriving at 5 o'clock was searched by the porter—lost $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of vinegar, newspapers, etc. Amounts received 6/2. Disbursement 3/7. In hand 2/7.

August 17. In the evening went to Mr. Bewicke's. Afterwards read "What do ye more than others," likewise "The last hours of the Rev. Jno. Cowper," written by his brother, the late Wm. Cowper, Esq., author of "The Task," from which I derived much spiritual instruction.

Infallible remedy for a cold or troublesome cough.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. finest salad oil.

1 oz. paregoric Elixir.

30 to 35 drops of Opium.

Dose 2 tablespoons in a wine-glass of water.

Note.—I am a decided enemy to Quackery, this was given me by an eminent medical man and I have witnessed so many instances of its salutary effect, that I feel bound to recommend it generally, except in instances of a confirmed or constitutional cough occasioning consumption.

Men balance a moment in possession against an eternity of anticipation but the moment passeth away and the eternity is yet to come.

Dec. 25. Sunday 1842 Christmas Day. Left (on leave) for two days. Went to St. Andrews. Breakfasted at G. Stannard's and attended service at the Wesleyan Chapel—here the Rev. Fish, a stranger, preached from the 2nd Luke, 14th verse. An excellent discourse. I was highly gratified. Dined at Mr. Green's and in the afternoon attended St. Andrew's Church. The Rev. F. Barkway preached from Luke 14, verse 30. "And the servant said, Lord it is done as thou commandest and yet there is room." I was much pleased with the sermon—plain language but at the same time very impressive to apparently a most attentive audience and the Preacher thought fit to give me a very savoury relish to it. I sat in the pew adjoining the desk and in descending from the pulpit, he honoured me with a cordial shake of the hand; observing "put this in your pocket," and I sensibly felt the pressure of a coin in my palm. On examining, discovered her gracious Majesties picture set in silver (not a miniature). The like had not occupied a place in my fob for a long time and I welcomed the stranger and silently said to myself, "Sir, I have done as thou commandest me and yet there is room." In the evening attended the Wesleyan Chapel at Bungay.

1843. In January of this year there were 256 inmates in the House.

17th. A pretty row in the Hall at the dinner hour amongst the juveniles. They committed a successful assault on the stores (pudding) and carried the same by storm. Six of the ringleaders were afterwards

conveyed, in irons, to Bungay to appear before the Magistrates for examination. The results were that these and three additional ones were conveyed to Fort Beccles as prisoners of WAR.

Feb. 8. Further trouble at Shipmeadow. The men refuse to quit the Hall without more food but afterwards retire. Frequent meetings take place this Spring about the question of food and in April Sir John Walsham attends the meeting of the guardians to discuss the dietary and the cause of the late disturbances.

March 31. Left employment at the Mill house, grinding being given up. No superintendent being necessary I rejoined the society in the old men's room, much to my regret.

April 7. I this day complete my 66th year. What portion of this departed period has been devoted to God my Creator? Momentary enquiry, I might here exclaim with King Richard, " Conscience, avaunt, thy clamour is too loud."

1843. Nov. 22. This morning, about 5 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised throughout the house. I, with the rest of my associates arose and dressed ourselves, principally by the assistance of the light from the flames. About 10 minutes elapsed before the doors were unlocked to set us at liberty but this short time was indeed productive of much anxiety. The fire had originated in the cellar, directly under the Laundry, in which a quantity of Oakum had been deposited. The general opinion at the time was, that this was set on fire by some persons who by means of a false key obtained entrance to the cellar. Suspicious circumstances have already been brought to light which favour this opinion. The matter is now undergoing strict investigation. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour the flames were got under and all fear for the safety of this large establishment subsided so that by 8 o'clock, the usual breakfast hour, the pauper population were served with their morning meal. Great credit is due to the Governor and subordinate officers. There appears nothing less than a Providential interference in the circumstances that led to the discovery of the fire. The stable door, on the previous night, had not been effectually secured, so that the horse got out and wandered up the yard directly to the window (on the 1st floor) of the room in which the ostler slept. He, hearing the horse, immediately got up to secure him and instantly discovered the fire and gave the alarm. A young woman named Watson, drew on a pair of Mr. Riches' boots and with no other protection from the cold, except a petticoat and a nightgown, entered the pond and filled pails of water for the men—an act of female heroism that was very honorable. She possesses a robust constitution and is rather good looking in person—in character, as respects chastity, etc., etc., NIL. Frailty, thy name is WOMAN.

1844. Jan. 1. Went to work in St. Andrew's Chapel, lettering the pews and the dial plate of the clock.

Sunday 7. Returned to Shipmeadow at 4 in the afternoon to the Probationary room and to my own on the following Tuesday. P.S. Paupers in a very disorderly state, rioting continuing day and night.

Jan. 13. I think as many as thirteen policemen made their appearance this morning, the able bodied men having forced their door and rioting continued until 10 o'clock, when a committee assembled with two Magistrates and the men were confined in custody of the police, in the Hall and conducted to the Committee room, two at a time, for examination. 12 were conveyed away in the evening in irons. The conduct of the women was equally violent and more destructive. They broke every pane of glass in the room, destroyed and burnt chairs, forms and all they could lay their hands on.

On the 19th of February Sir John Walsham, Assistant Commissioner, and 30 guardians met at Shipmeadow House when a report of the riot was presented and an enquiry took place, which turned much against the Governor. Ten days later a letter was received from the Commissioners and the Governor was recommended to resign. Editor.

The next entry in the diary is as follows : " Extract 1844. The following we receive from a correspondent at Bungay. The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo is, we understand to be celebrated with more than usual festivities on the evening of the 18th June at the Wangford Hundred Union House at Shipmeadow in this County. The reason for the extended preparations now making here is this. The present Governor of this Establishment after completing seven years of *Misrule, Tyranny & Oppression* on this day resigns his authority (which he never ought to have possessed) and leaves to other hands the Ruins.

It has been suggested by certain Paupers now in the House that it is advisable that a public Thanksgiving be held on the morning of the day *in the Hall*, to express our religious feeling for the National and local Blessing that, under the Guidance of a Divine Providence, distinguishes this 18th June.

June 18. Tuesday. Mr. Charles Hammond took possession of Shipmeadow House, as Governor.

August 12. On leave for one day. Went to Bungay and see Van Amburgh's cavalcade of horses and carriages with trained animals. Very handsome horses, etc. A fine Brass band consisting of 16 performers. Saw Mr. Smith, solicitor.

13. Returned about 5 in the evening.

15. Receiving an allowance from our Committee of 2/6, I this day left, intending to employ myself in a few Jobs I had engaged in. But this has turned out a most unfortunate adventure. I set off for Beccles, being engaged one day at Mr. W.'s, stone-mason, but he was from home. I employed the afternoon in waiting at "the White Lion." Between 8 and 9 in the evening, returning home from Red Lion St. to my lodgings, I was walking on the flagstone path, but on the roadside. I heard a carriage coming somewhat rapidly, made an ineffectual effort to evade it but setting my foot on a rolling stone, it threw me down in the wrong direction. The wheel caught me violently, threw me down and passed over my leg. Some person assisted me up. I was stunned by the fall but heard a voice enquiring

"I hope S. you are not much hurt." This was no other than Mr. Hammond, the Governor, who was driving the gig in question. He took me to a near druggist's shop and had my face washed and plastered and I hasten to the White Lion and went to bed, not fully aware of the extent of the injury I had sustained until the morning when I found my right leg and knee dreadfully bruised, right wrist violently sprained and left arm much hurt, etc.

16th. Disabled for some time from employment so thought it best to return to Shipmeadow as soon as possible. Set off in the evening for Bungay to obtain a note of admission from the relieving officer. Sleep this night at "the Angel."

Aug. 17. Visited Mr. Butcher for a note—he referred me to the Governor stating that as I had received a week's allowance, he could not undertake the responsibility of giving me a note. I then went to Shipmeadow, waited on Mr. Hammond who had the same opinion and I was obliged to proceed to Beccles, almost destitute. Slept again at "the White Horse."

18. Monday. Walked to Worlingham, from thence to St. Margarets and on to Bungay. Compelled this day to walk 16 miles, notwithstanding the bad contusion on my knee.

20. Returned to Shipmeadow, got admitted to receiving ward and to my own room the following day.

No more entries, except accounts, until 1846.

June 29. Having received permission for one day's absence, walked to Worlingham. Called at R. Jarman's printing office and here I accidentally, I mean providentially, met an old friend, whose voluntary bounty enabled me to procure several little trifles I stood much in need of. Left Beccles at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and arrived home about 7. "ALLS WELL."

Sept. 8. To Beccles and Worlingham to-day. Not very well. Returned home about 6 o'clock, much fatigued.

9th. Somewhat better. Apply to Mr. Currie (doctor), I hoped against hope that he would have allowed me a week's animal food to renew my exhausted strength but No. Well I can rely and I have abundant cause to rely on the heavenly Physician in sickness and in health. To Him and to his care I can faithfully commit myself. Nervous debility prevent my now writing more.

The writer of these notes would constantly take a week's absence during the Summer months. One of his expeditions when on leave, was to Hedenham, Topcroft, Seething and as far as Claxton. There were various places on the road where he was always sure of a meal and he slept at the public houses on the way. He would beg from various acquaintances in Bungay to start with, thus getting a few shillings together to help him on his journey. His great difficulty was to return to the Workhouse "All right" as he describes it.

1847. April 19. Monday. Two paupers, man and wife, were admitted to the House; they had lately inhabited a cottage in Shipmeadow. On Wednesday the 21st the woman, while changing her

dress, expressed some anxiety about two bags in her possession. Mrs. Hammond on taking hold of them, found them to be heavy : they weighed 6½ lbs. She referred to the Governor who came and examined them and found them to contain gold and silver to the amount of £296, including two securities on the Norwich Bank. The parties were conveyed before a Magistrate in the afternoon and the man was committed to Beccles gaol for a hearing at the next Quarter Sessions. N.B. The cash amounted to £132 0s. 4d.

1849. January 10th. A most important change takes place at Shipmeadow, viz. outdoor relief to the abled bodied. The House is too full and Oakum is given to them at home to pick—4 lbs. per man.

1850. On the night of the 25th January 413 paupers slept at Shipmeadow House, a greater number than at any period since I have been an inmate. 40 beds were made up in the large Board Room and some in the Library.

To all who it may concern.

Be it known that I am perfectly indifferent as to the deposition of my mortal remains after death. But if any of my surviving friends think fit to render me a favour, I should like (there being a stone erected, in the burying ground of St. Mary's, Bungay, to the memory of my lamented wife), the following inscription to be added, after my decease.

Name and date of birth and death and
" Tis mercy all immense and free
For Oh my God, it found out me."

PARISH APPRENTICES.

Parish Apprentices were young persons who were bound out by the Guardians of the poor of England.

By the Poor Relief Act of 1601, overseers were employed, with the consent of two Justices, to put out poor children as apprentices till they were of the age of 21 years or before, if they married " where they may be convenient."

From the unwillingness of persons to receive such apprentices, it became necessary to make the reception compulsory in 1696.

The number of paupers at Shipmeadow in 1818 was about 200. Before the Incorporation of the Wangford Hundred, i.e. 1706 to 1762, the Indentures of Apprentices were signed by two Churchwardens of the parish, two Overseers and two Justices of the Peace.

A fine of £10 was obliged to be paid by anyone refusing to take the apprentice allotted to him. It was not until 1844 that the Act was abolished which compelled tradespeople and others to take poor children from the Workhouse.

Amongst some 40 or 50 Indentures of Parish Apprentices relating to and dating from the reign of Queen Anne to 1755 it is required "That the poor child shall dwell and serve his Master, until he accomplish the full age of 24 years, during which time he shall his said Master faithfully serve in all lawful businesses, according to his Power, Wit, and Ability ; and honestly, orderly and obediently in all things ; demean and behave himself towards his said Master and all his."

In return he is to be provided with sufficient Meat, Drink, and Apparel, Lodging, Washing and all things necessary and fit for an Apprentice. He is to be so provided that he is no charge to the Parish during the said term. And at the end of it, he must be provided with double Apparel of all sorts, good and new, that is to say a good new suit for Holy Days and another for working days.

A female Apprentice had to serve until the age of 21 or the day of her marriage.

From the Vestry Book of St. Mary's, Bungay, I have taken a few notes, which relate to the House of Industry at Shipmeadow.

1766, Sept. 30th. It is ordered that if Mary Hawes enter her service at Norwich and stay there one year, that then, if she should have the Small-pox within the year, she will be allowed 40/- towards the Small-pox.

1767. May 5th. Ordered that the Master of the Workhouse be allowed 18d. a week, with each person in the Workhouse, children to be included at that price.

Among the Accounts relating to the House of Industry are some curious entries. "Please to allow the Duke of Boulton twelve shillings towards burying his wife. Given under our hands the 5th May, 1770.

Wm. Pell. Val. Lumley."

24th Sept. 1771. For removing Richd. Bolton to the parish of Hightown, Yorkshire, 216 miles, £12 12s. 6d. (the sum erased).

Sept. 1777. Carrying Brown that dropped down dead in Bungay and belonged to St. James to a public house, 1/10*l*.

For shroud, laying forth and winding him, coffin, tolling ye bell, minister & clerk for burying and beer £1 8s. 7d.

Overcharge for burying Browne 18/7 which was deducted.

March 19th 1778. Funeral expenses of James Bleak that was drown'd at Wainford, £1 6s. 10d.

**IV. EXTRACTS FROM WILLS AND OTHER MATERIAL,
SHOWING THE HISTORY OF SUFFOLK CHURCHES,
CHANTRIES AND GUILDS, BEING AN APPENDIX TO THE
ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE PROCEEDINGS, VOL. XII.**

COMPILED BY V. B. REDSTONE, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

The following extracts are a continuation of those published in the Article on Chapel, Chantries and Gilds in Suffolk, in the Proceedings of the S.I.A., Vol. XII, pages 1-87, part iv. It is hoped that these may be of use to the student of the history of our churches and show something of the connection of the Church with the social life of the people.

Abbreviations used.

W. = Will.

Bk. = for No. of Book of Wills.

P.R.O. = Public Record Office.

S.C. = Sale of Chantries.

1. ACTON.

2½ acres of land in Much Waldingfield to find a lamp in Newton.
Bk. ii. 414.

Gilds of the Holy Ghost and of St. John the Baptist. Bk. iii. 142.

2. ALDERTON.

Chapel of Our Lady. Bk. iv. 45.

Copthall to trustees in Hollesley to keep church in repair, 1596.
w. of Robt. Armiger of Alderton. Bk. xxxvi. f.1.

3. ASHFIELD MAGNA.

Money for belfry 10 marks, Robt. Martyn, Mgt. Syer 8 marks.
Agnes Martyn 6 marks.

To the Sepulchre of Our Lord a candle, 2 lbs. of wax to burn at
Easter, 5 June 1460.

4. ASSINGTON.

"Cow for a Sepulchre light. Image of the Holy Trinity in Church."
1531. w. of Margt. Smith. xiii. 86.

5. AMPTON.

Lands to church by John Bell, 1503.

6. ASHFIELD MAGNA.

Gild of St. Margaret. 1474. iii. 350.

7. ASHWELL.

St. John's Gild. 1477. iii. 350.

8. BACTON.

Gild of St. Jn. Bap. iii. 216.

9. BABWELL.

Lands to Friary 1493. Jn. Planden. vi. 16.

10. BALLINGDON.

At Sidolves Mere, a Chapel of the Brothers of St. Thomas the Martyr. Parker's Long Melford. p. 237.

Dutch prisoners confined in the church 1675.

11. BAMFORD.

With chapel of Burstall and St. Albert (?Ethelbert). The Abbot of Battle to maintain its chaplain. Library of Canterbury Cathedral. Brit. Mus. Add MS. 24823, fol. 56.

12. BARDWELL.

Image of Our Lady of Pity. 1471. iii. 22.

St. Peter's Gild. S.I.A. vol. xi.

Painting of Candle Beam. 1504. Wm. Sefery. v. iii.

13. BARKING.

1 acre of land in Needham for a light in Barking. ii. 418.

14. BARSHAM. See Beccles.**15. BARTON (GREAT).**

Making of steeple w. Jn. Symond. 1489. iii. 490.

The Church Green, otherwise called by the name Pleisto, so recorded in the Lord's Field Book, with mention of a Stone Cross. Terrier 1613.

For making of belfry and aisle 10 marks each. iii. 146.

The making of a window on the North side of the church 6s. 8d., John Tyllot. 1532. xiii. 103.

To making of belfry and aisle 10 marks each. iii. 146.

16. BAWDSEY.

Gild of St. Anne in Church, Thos. Whiting 1447.

John Sooror nominated vicar, 1519, but unable to answer easy Grammar questions.

17. BAYLHAM.

A rod of land to find a lamp. S. C. : P.R.O. Vol. ii. 418.

18. BEALINGS (GREAT).

To the steeple 6s. 8d. W. of Robert Smith, 1458.

19. BECCLES.

Hospital of the Lepers of St. Mary Magdalene, to be paid 20/- yearly rent out of manor of Barsham, 1362. Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 1661-4, p. 159.

Gilds, St. Michael, St. John, Holy Ghost, Ascension.

St. Magdelene Chapel at Hospital Hills, 1533. W. of Cecilia Betts and Martin's Ch. Notes.

Chapel of St. Peter. W. of Jn. Monk. i. 437.

Guild of the Holy Spirit, 1470. W. of Jn. Martlesham. ii. 270.

20. BILDESTON.

Ascension Gild. 1531. xiii. 81.

Tabernacle of Our Lady and St. Jn. Baptist in Chancel. iv. 94.

St. Leonard's Chapel, 1680. E.A.N. and Q. *Old Series*. Vol. i.

Used as a place of worship by reason of distance of church from town.

21. BLYTHBURGH.

Gilds of St. Barbara, B.V.M., St. Andrew and St. John. *Gardner's Dunwich*, p. 148.

Chapel of Holy Rood on North side of main street. p. 130.

22. BOXFORD.

Gilds in 1522. St. Peter £15. St. John 60s. Trinity 60s. and St. Christopher. *MSS. of Earl of Ancaster* p. 409.

"Petravium" for new Gild of Church. £4. 1493. W. of Peter Cooper. P.C.C. of Agnes Sergeant 18. *Doggett*.

"Mendyng of the loke of St. Jonys Chapel dore." 7d. *Chards. Bk. 1529.*

Chapel of St. John Baptist. 1504. Painting new candlesticks, 1495.

John King sen. to *carving* of the Trinity for the church, 1515. 5 marks. Roodloft 5 marks. A Pinnaculum or *Lantern* on the summit of the Belfry Roof.

To New Porch to be buried in 1476. W. iii. 133. New Porch, 1480, Thos. Warry iii. 229. A clock bell in the belfry £10.

23. BRADFIELD S. CLARE.

Gild of All Saints, 1476. W. of Jn. Burd. W. iii. 71.

24. BRADFIELD ST. GEORGE.

Land for 5 Lights, 1525. W. of Wm. Bokenham. ix. 111.

Templars' tenement. 1485. iii. 350.

25. BRADLEY, LITTLE.

Mavesine Field and sundry premises for a chantry in Denstone. S. of C., R.O. Vol. ii. p. 310.

26. BRANDON FERRY.

Land called Ferowrs Yard for 2 lights on candlebeam. W. of John Leem. ii. 475.

Gilds of Holy Trinity, St. Mary, Virgin St. Peter and St. George, 1471. W. of Agnes Pecas. iii. 10. 350.

Gild of St. Cross. 1469. ii. 192.

27. BREDFIELD.

To the new steeple. W. Isabel Marott. 1458.

In glass, Alex. Willoughby and w. Margt. ye pictures in scarlet gowns, and his arms. *Blois MS.*

28. BROMESWELL.

To the steeple to be paid when work is completed 3s. 4d. W. of Thos. Aufen of Eyke. 1460.

Steeple. Also Lackford, new Bucklesham, new Darsham. *All* 1460.

29. BRUNDISH.

Licence for Jn. de Pieshale to alienate in mortmain 2 messes, 184 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 93 of pasture, 36 of Wood, £4 10s. rent and rent of a cock and 18 hens, a pound of cummin and

3 days' work in autumn in Tattingstone, Brundish, Wilby and Dyneston, to a warden or chaplain of a chantry founded by him to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary in St. Andrew's, Brundish.

Pat. Rolls 8 Rich. ii. pt. i. 9. I.P.M. 8 Rich ii. 49.

30. BUNGAY.

Gild of St. Trim. & Gild of St. Cross.

Will of Alice Bristmer. I.P.O. Bk. iii. f. 9. 1472. Gild of St. Cross. Bk. iii. f. 20.

Will of Jno. Bucke, 1473. "A table cloth to ye gylda of ye Trynyte" of 4 yds. of length."

Will of Jno. Wright. 1500. Bk. iv. f. 216.

Steyned cloth to St. Katherine in B.V.M. church.

Will of Augustine Lenney. 1503. Bk. v. f. 183.

Image of St. Mary in the Chancel. 1447. W. ii. 278.

New belfry of St. Thomas. 1447. Wm. Smith. i. 57.

31. BURES S. MARY.

John de Reydon espoused Hawise dau. of Sir Nicholas Poynings knt. at the door of St. Mary's Chapel, Smalebridge, 17 June, 1314.

Gild of Assumption. 1471. iii. 286.

Gild of Jn. Bapt. ii. 527, of St. Christopher, v. 42. Image of Our Saviour, ii. 577. Our Lady of Pity, ii. 286.

Chapel of St. Stephen, a missal, 1410. W. of S. Richard Walgrave. Bachelors' and Maidens' Lights around the Sepulchre. W. ii. 80.

The Tabernacle of All Hallows in the Chancel. 1531. Wm. Thomas Proffett. W. xiii. 74.

32. BURSTALL.

Chapel of St. Albert. See Barnford.

33. BURWELL.

1 ac. of land to Church, 1476, by Jn. Reffham. W. iii. 120.

Land in Northfield for an obit, 1505. W. v. 162.

3 ac. for the Church, 1503, by T. Rolf. iii. 171.

Messuage to Gilds of St. Trinity and B.V.M. for combined Guildhall 1475. W. iii. 106, 120.

34. BURY S. EDM'S.

Altar of St. Edward the Confessor at the back of the chapel of Saint Robert. Regis Album, f. 42.

St. James' Church. Our Lady's Chapel in the Porch, 1506; St. Margaret's, St. Sythe's, St. Katherine Virgin.

In Pyx at Black Cross. At door de Raketeyn.

St. Mary's. "My place next St. Mary's Church, my chapel and all belonging to it. Mass book, chalice, altar stone, etc., W. of Edm. Doreward of Livermere magna, 1492.

Scolehall St. Bury St. Edmunds Sacristan's Rental.

Of the brethren of the *Gild of St. Nicholas* called *Dulse Gild* for a tenement under the church wall of St. Mary's Church between the tenement of the Convent on the East part and the tenement pertaining to the same gild called the Song School on the West parte. Of the same Gild for a tenement called Song School.

Tenements in B.S.E. temp. Thos. Rudham Sacriste. 10 Ric. ii. f. 150.

12 chaplains le Dusse for rent under church wall. 1½d.

Same chaplains viz. for "scola cantor." 4d.

Altars in Bury mentioned in Liber Albus, fo. 67.

High altar of Hospital of St. Salvator.

Altar of S. Lawrence at Aula Hospicii.

Altar of Magni Hospitalis.

Three altars in the Infirmary.

Five altars in the Crypt beginning *in voltis* at the

Altar of St. Gregory towards Altar of S. Mary Magdalene &

Altar of S. Mary in the Crypt & Chapel of the Prior in the Church-yard, viz. Chapel of S. Stephen—upon each altar two wax candles weighing 2 lbs. at each of the principal feasts.

At feast of each altar 3 wax candles of 3 lbs.

At dedication of Altar or Chapel 1 wax candle of 1 lb.

At Translation one candle of 1 lb.

At Ordination of St. Gregory 1 candle of 1 lb.

At Translation of St. Benedict in the Infirmary 2 candles of 2 lbs.

At Altar in the Vestry 2 candles of 2 lbs. at the 2 feasts of S. Benedict.

At Altar of St. Edmund 4 candles per annum at his two feasts.

At Altar of St. Edmund in the Abbot's Chapel 2 wax candles of 2 lbs. upon the two principal feasts.

John Chetham gent. & Wm. Tassell gent. & wife Mary, site late of the dissolved free Chapel of St. Nicholas of B.S.E. Trin. 5 Eliz. "I give to my mother, Joan Cowley, my right and title of one house or mansion, commonly known and called by the name of St. Parnell's, in Suffolk." Will of Edw. Cowley of St. Leonard's, Eastcheape, London. pb. 8 Oct. 1571. P.C.C. 38 Holney, I.P.M. of Edw. Cowley 3 Dec. 14 Eliz. obit 2 Oct. ult.

St. Edm. Bury—extra post austral Capell.

Sale of same by his sisters and heirs to John Hattam & Hugh Andrews, with advowson for £100. F.F. Mich. 19, 20 Eliz.

Bury School.

"To my son John Cranewise all that my tent in Bury in the street there called the Mustowe, wherein Robert Jollye the son of my said wife now teacheth children."

Andr. C. barber d. 1558.

Suff. P. I.A. i. p. 38.

35. BUTLEY.

Gilds of S. Trinity and St. Jn. Baptist, 1450. W. ii. 52 of Stephen Norman of Eyke. 1450.

36. BUXHALL.

Painting of S. Jn. Baptist, 1496. W. v. 38.

Altar Cloth with 2 images. 1537. W. of Jn. Goodwyn. xv. 4.

37. BUXLOWE.

One rod of land for a lamp in Friston. S. of C. Vol. ii. p. 418.

38. CALDEWELL. Chapel of Trinity Priory, Ipswich. Dissolution of Religious Houses. Mins. Accts.**39. CARLTON.**

5½ acres of land for a lamp in Carleton, 1537. ii. 441.

John Hudde, clerk, Master of the Chantry made fealty for Cowper's Close, called Chantrey Fen in Fordley. Court Rolls of 29 Hen. VIII.

40. CATTIWADE.

Chapel of St. Mary on the Bridge of Cattiwade founded by Hugh Rector of Bergholt, sold by Maurice de Bergholt (Pat. 33 Ed. III, p. 3, m. 6. Plac. Cor. 14 Ed. I. Suff. Vol. 15).

A certain Hugh, Rector of Bergholt, bought certain lands and sites to sustain the Bridge of Cattewade and to construct a chapel and buildings around it, and assigned the said chapel for celebration of divine services for all benefactors supporting said bridge. After his death a certain Maurice de Bergholt occupied the chapel, lands, etc., and sold all the houses except the said chapel to Wm. Manpetit for 20/-. The said Maurice holds 7 acres in Bergholt & Wm. ¼ ac. where chapel stands. Others hold 25½ ac. which Ralph de Braham had conceded for the endowment of the bridge. Suffolk Coroners' Rolls No. 827. 14 Edw. I.

41. CAVENDISH.

Moot Hill Street, 1483. W. iii. 304.

Aisle of St. James, 1499. W. v. 128.

Painting of St. Christopher on North side of Church, 1503. W. v. 148.

42. CHELSWORTH.

Gild of Holy Trinity, 1516. iv. 98.

CHEVELEY.

Gilds of St. Jn. Bap. 1477. iii, 105, 258.

43. CHEVINGTON.

Lights before the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. John. iii. 92.

Tabernacle of St. Mary and image on S. side of High Altar, 1525. W. ix. 101.

Gild of St. Jn. Baptist, 1475. iii. 92.

Altars. B.V.M. at end of S. wall; of St. Jn. Baptist on N. side, 1475. ii, 437.

Acct. Bk. of Gilds. *Hengrave Hall Library*. Gage's Coll. Thingoe Hundred.

44. CHILTON BY CLARE.

Gild of St. Jn. Baptist, 1455. ii, 242. 1542. xiii, 337.

On chapel door in N. aisle, *Orate pro.* John Ruste, s. of Robert Ruste. Lands: MS. 260 f. 258.

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene of Wanteford Chapel, 1474. iii. 18.

45. CLARE.

New Chancel, 1478. W. iii. 154.

To Rood Loft now building, 1476. iii. 27.

Obit to be kept for Bishop of Bangor, 1506. iv. 62.

Gild of St. Peter, 1536. W. ix. 100.

Gild of St. Augustine within the Convent of Clare, 1488. W. ii. 242.

Gold images on the marble tombs of the Vicars, Sir Rich. Tilney, and Sir Thos. Hasly, 1481.

Altar of St. John Bap. in South part of church, 1472. W. iii. 18.

46. CLAYDON.

1 acre of land for an anniversary. Bk. ii. 419.

47. CLOPTON.

Alienation in mortmain by Walter de Cockfield of Clopton of a messuage, land and 10s. rent in Stratford and Clopton for 2 oxen and 1 horse to a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service daily, in the Chapel of St. Margaret, Clopton, for the good estate of the King and others and soul of said Walter. *Cal. of Patent Rolls* 1327 & 1330, p. 462.

Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, held land in Clopton in dower in 1304. Widow of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. She died 1312.

Capella de Bech belonging to Clopton Manor, 1250. Tanner MS., Norwich.

48. COCKFIELD.

To making of Roodloft lands called Crosland, 1483. iii. 336, 378.

One cow to be divided into 3 parts: 4d. to Sepulchre of Our Lady, 4d. to St. Thomas of Acrys, 4d. to Sir R. Forthe, the parson. To the Tabernacle of St. Peter 6s. 8d., 1474. iii. 361. Gild of St. Peter a silk banner cloth, 1527. iv. 149. Light of St. Peter, "a cow never to die." Gild of St. Trinity. iii. 239.

49. CODDENHAM.

Gild of St. Mary Magdalene, 1445. i. 24.

50. COMBES.

Image of St. Thomas of Judea, to be painted solely at testator's expense, 1471. W. of Thos. Deneys. ii. 5111.

Manor of Combes with site of Chapel there. Charter to Prioress Margaret of Dartford. (See Bavent's Manor), 1371. *Roll 1542. Augmentation Office.*

51. COTTON. Holy Cross of 1494. Will of Jn. Dunche of Mendlesham. iii. 494.

52. COWLING.

Tenements and lands for Jesus College. B.S.E. Bk. ii. 194.

In 19th Quarantine, 2nd Procinctus of Perambulation of C. *temp. Eliz.* mention is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ for use of *Fair, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. as Site of St. Margt. Chapel* with meadow and fair stead, in all 12 ac. The *Church Field* and *Butt Meadow* lay in the 20th Quarantine. The Parish Church with 6 ac. lay in the 21st.

Henry de Lacy, E. of Lincoln, held advowson of Church and Free Chapel, 1300. Cal. of Inq. *temp. Edw. II.* p. 154.

53. CRATFIELD. Sundry premises for a Chantry in Huntingfield to Robert Norton. Sale of C. P.R.O. Vol. ii, p. 20.**54. CRETINGHAM.**

Deed of gift of the church with chapel attached to the church of SS. *Peter & Paul*, Ipswich. MS. of the Chapter House of Westminster. Add. 24823 f. 89. Papers relating to Suffolk.

55. CULFORD.

Church of St. Michael the Archangel, 1536. W. of William Hubberd of Culford. xii. 258.

56. DAGWORTH.

Chapel of St. Margaret. 2 bus. of barley, 1485. iii. 78.

57. DARSHAM.

Gild of St. Margaret. 2 bus. of barley, 1485. iii. 78.
To the new steeple, 6s. 8d., 1460.

58. DEBENHAM.

Altar of Holy Trinity in Church. W. of Godfrey Lawter, 1474.
To the painting of St. Peter in Our Lady's Chapel, 2s., 1510. Will of Thos. Sherman.

Gild of St. Mary & Holy Trinity, 1473. Will of Robt. Boys.

59. DENNINGTON.

Money belonging to the light of St. Margaret, 1496.

Sir Edm. Peyntour, clerk. *Martin's Notes.*

60. DENHAM.

Henry Kyrkley, priest vicar of Denham co. Suff. Piers Knowle executor of will of Agnes Balston. Dame Phillipa Harleston and Thomas Saxy, *re* "Gift of a Roof to Denham Church." Chanc: Proc. Bdle. 35 no. 38.

61. DENSTON.

Rents of Assize of Free and Customary tenants of the Manor of Beaumont for a chantry at Denston.

Manor of B. in Lindsey. Bk. ii. 310.

62. DEPDEN.

Light before image of Holy Trinity. ii. 538.

63. DERMUNDESTON al. DARMSDEN.

Chapel of 1460. Will of Wm. Hunting.

64. DITCHINGHAM.

1a. 1rd. for a lamp in St. Mary Bungay Church. S. of C.; R.O. Vol. ii. p. 240.

65. DOWNHAM.

Gild of St. Trinity. Will. iii. 8 Jn. Reve, sen. (1473).

66. DRINKSTONE.

St. John's Gild 20d. Will of Jn. Bode of Tostock. 1523.

66. DUNWICH.

Chapel of Domus Dei; Margt. Bodebrook, 1446. Jn. Gynne, 1456.

House of Knights Templars. Min. Accts. 5-6 Edw. II (1312). Full account given, contents of Chapel very interesting. Jn. de Medefield. *custodian.*

Chapel with hamlet of Dingele. P.R.O. *Knts. Temp.* Bdl. 18 3a. 18m.

Lands and Goods seized 10 Sept., 1307, for 199 days. Robert de Suffield, parson of Brampton to care of goods, amongst which quarried stone from Normandy is mentioned.

At an Inquisition held in 1185, it was noted that the King granted to John de Cove a messuage and a windmill for rent half a mark. Temple Mount Dunwich may be that on which the windmill then stood. *P.R.O. Mins. Accts. 5-6. Edw. II Bundle 1006 mem. 30.*

Richard Cook for shop at Church Gate. St. Barnabas Day, 6s. 8d. 1458.

67. EAST BERGHOLT.

Chaplain to celebrate in Chapel for 2 yrs. (1446). i. 109. Robert Florete buried in S. part of church before altar of St. Jn. Baptist (1455) W. i. 205.

68. EDWARDSTON.

Light before St. Katherine (1503). W. iv. 59.

69. ELMSWELL.

Repair of Aisle of St. John Baptist (1471). W. of Wm. Hert. ii. 479.

Lands and tent for free chapel in Palgrave. Vol. ii. p. 378.

70. ELVEDEN.

Gild of St. Andrew (1472). W. of John Fleming. ii. 558.

71. ERISWELL.

1 acre of land for a light in Eriswell. Bk. ii. 441.

5 acres for repair of torches in Chapel of St. Lawrence (1474). iii. 25.

Gild of St. John Baptist in Chapel of St. Lawrence (1474). iii. 37.

St. Nicholas' Light (1515). W. iv. 115 of Wm. Lawrens.

72. EXNING.

Indulgences to visitors to the Chapel of S. Mary, Exning. 1300.
P.R.O. Exchq. K.R. (Ecclesiastical) E. 135/18/21.

Orate pro aia Thome Wydon qui has sedes fieri fit. 1494.

73. EYE.

Light of the Sepulchre called the Sengyllmanslight. W. iii. 384.

A chapel to be made in the worship of S. Maria de Populo within the churchyard. W. of Sir John Porter (1501). Norw. Reg. Popy. 59.

Altars of St. Mary & St. Thomas the Martyr, of SS. Peter & Paul. (1473). iii. 97.

74. FALKENHAM.

Gild of St. Mary Magdalene. 1462. ii. 270. W. of Jn. Hondy.

FELSHAM.

To Gild of St. Peter a brass pan. W. of Joan Skerfie, 1538. W. xv. 138.

Parson pightle to parson for obit. W. Alys Sharpe, 1483. W. iii. 387.

75. FLEMPTON.

Licence for Alienation by Edm. de Stourdel, parson, of Heringswell, to Wm. Payn, parson of church of Flempton of 3 mess. and 30 acres in Flempton for increase sustenance of a chaplain to celebrate daily for souls of St. Edm. and his parents. 30 Nov., 1385. Pat. Rolls, p. 182.

76. FLIXTON.

Richard Carre *versus* Thomas Bateman. Assault on plaintiff in preventing him from burning a candle on the pommel of his stool when worshipping in Flixton Church, 20 Edw. IV. Star Chamber Proceedings. Vol. viii, No. 153.

77. FORDHAM.

Gild of St. Peter. W. iii. 402.

Chapel of B.V. Mary, 1485. W. iii. 402.

2 ac. to church and 2 ac. to Chantry of Our Lady, 1485. W. iii. 374.

Lands for Church, 1480. W. of Wm. Beres, 1480. iii. 253.

Lands for Chapel of Our Lady. W. of Jn. Dawe, 1481. iii. 288.

Gild of Jesus. iii. 73. Of Name of Jesus. v. 47.

78. FORNHAM ALL SS.

Upholding of Our Lady's Light on S. side of Church, 11s.

79. FORNHAM.

Gilds of St. Mary and St. Martin. John Friar. iii. 201. c. 1496.

Gild of St. Martin and B.V. Mary. W. of Robt. Spicer, 1480. iii. 201.

Gild of St. Peter. W. of Margt. Howlott, 1483. iii. 337.

2 acres of land for belfry, 1490.

Gild of St. Geneveve (1490). W. iii. 484. Gild of St. Trinity. iii. 209 (1481).

80. FRAMLINGHAM.

Gild of B.V. Mary. W. of Godfrey Lawter, 1474.

81. FRESSINGFIELD.

Gild of St. Margaret, 1465. W. ii. 138 and ii. 6.

82. GAZELEY.

To Bell or Rood loft, 1478. W. iii. 160.

83. GISLINGHAM.

Gild of St. Jn. Baptist. W. of Hen. Manser, 1472. W. ii. 463, 584.

84. GLEMSFORD.

New Guildhall. Joan Wylyngham, 1476. W. iii. 58.

85. GRUNDISBURGH.

Tenement called Bretings to find perpetually a lamp in ye Chancel every Holy Day & Sunday. Institutions f. 890. Tanner's MS., Norwich. (*Palgrave*, Will 235).

Mr. Thos. Wall gave unto John Collett and Katherine his wife one tenement in Thames Street, called The Sonne and to Wm. Saunderson and Jane his wife and to the longer liver of them and to their heires and the longest liver of them upon condition that they of the profitts of the same should paye yearly unto a priest £6 to singe for ever in the parishe Church of "Grounsborowe in the Countie of Suffolk," and in default of keeping certain covenants the same priest to be found in the parish church of *St. Botolph nigh Billingsgate* which priest hath not been found by the space of these two years and one quarter past. *Sub.* St. Botolph nigh Billingsgate—in a probable copy of the Return of Chantry Certificates, London, 1546. S.P. Dom. Jas. I. Vol. 106.

P.C.C.C. Thrower.

To wife Alice for life all manors and lands in Suff., Essex & Kent & London. If she yearly during her life at her costs and charges do find an honest secular priest to sing and say divine service within the church of Grundisburgh for my soul my father's, and mother's souls at yearly stipend of £6 paid quarterly. Remainder—To Jno. & Kath. Collett manors in G. Burgh, Hasketon, Gt. Bealings, Culpho, Tuddenham & Playford. . . pb. 17 Aug., 1531.

P.C.C.C. Thrower.

Thos. Wall, sen., citizen & salter of London, 3 Mar., 1539, buried in St. Botolph's, Billingsgate; to be conveyed to burial with 12 torches & 4 tapers borne by 16 poor men in their hands, the dirge to be sung by note & next day a solemn requiem to the fellowship of the salters to drink overnight & for their recreation next day if they come to mass & dirge £3.

To Jno. Whatsome of Grundisburgh 20/-, to Maryane Walle of same 20/-.

86. HARTEST.

A Crosse banner, 1531. W. xv. 124. Repair of Chapel of St. Nicholas, 1541. W. xvii. 91.

87. HASKETON.

Terrier, 1692. Reg. Bp. Norwich. Thorpe Hall formerly provided a Chaplain for the Chapel of the Lord of the Manor although the Chapel has not been kept up. Story of Suff. Baptists by Klaiber, 1931, p. 206.

88. HAUGHLEY.

To the making of the Aisle, 1521. Thos. Halle. W. ix. 138.

Gild of St. Margt., 1477. W. iii. 43. Edm. Wage.

89. HAVERHILL.

Tabernacle of St. M. the Virgin, 1487. W. Thos. Sterne. iii. 425.

Sir Thos. Layer, priest of Alwerton Chapel, Haverhill. W. of Thos. Tebbold of Barnardiston, 1535. W. xiii. 385.

To altar of S. Anne a sheet. Jn. Sharpe, 1534. W. xvi. 606.

A table for image of St. Jn. Baptist in church of Haverhill inferior, 1474. iii. 108.

Gild of St. Jn. Bapt., 1475. W. iii. 113.

A cottage for an anniversary in Haverhill, 1468. W. ii. 414.

90. HADLEIGH.

Our Lady Chapel of Hadleigh Bridge, 12 lbs. of wax to burn in honour of O.L. Mary for 12 mths. W. of Jn. Daniel sen., 1507. 31 Mar., 1507.

Chapel in Wicker St. Martin's Church Notes.

91. HEMINGSTONE.

Chapel in Hemingstone for priest to offer prayers for soul of Richard formerly Dean of Coddenham, 1241. Essex F. of F.

92. HENGRAVE.

1 acre of land for an obit. Bk. ii. p. 419.

93. HERINGFLEET.

To chapel of St. Olave a comb of wheat, and to the place of St. Olave's 20/-, 1511. W. of Cecilia Smith, 1511. v. 200.

94. HERRINGSWELL.

Gild of St. Athelbert (?Ethelbert), 1472. W. ii. 465.

95. HESSETT.

An Almshouse, 1494. W. of Walter Nunn. v. 26.

96. HEVENINGHAM.

Sundry premises for a chantry in Huntingfield. Bk. ii. p. 20.

97. HIGHAM.

Our Lady Gild, 1534. W. of Jn. Mervyn, 1534. xvi. 45.

98. HINDERCLAY.

Altar of St. Peter in church of St. Mary, 1474. W. iii. 107. Gild of St. Peter, 1505. W. iv. 43.

99. HOLLESLEY.

Steeple 8 marks. W. of Robert Goodwin, 1458.

100. HONEWTON.

Gild of St. Peter, 1474. W. iii. 117. James Potte.

101. HOPTON.

Gild of St. Peter of Nethergate *alias* Northgate, 1473. W. of Stephen Fen. W. iii. 38.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ac. land to find a taper 3 li. wax to burn before the Trinity at Mass, 1530. John Stocking sen. W. xiii. 4.

3 roods of land for a light. A close for an obit. W. of Jn. Rose, 1504. iv. 44. And Richard Stokkyng, 1495. v. 20.

102. HORRINGER.

Gilds of St. Jn. Baptist and of Holy Trinity. For use of these Gilds a common hall or Guildhall. W. of Adam Rodyng, 1474, ii. 525, and Walter Noble, 1470. W. iii. 447.

103. HUNDEN.

Gild of Jesus, 1490. W. iii. 408. Thomas Wakeryng.

Image of St. Salvator in Chancel and of B.V.M. in Chapel. W. of Jn. Coggeshall, 1458. ii. 242. Holy Trinity Gild.

104. HUNTINGFIELD.

Sundry premises for a chantry there. Also lands in Charsfield for a chantry. S.C.; P.R.O. Bk. ii. 20.

Also see Ubbeston.

105. ICKLINGHAM.

Gild of the Rood Loft. W. of Jas. Bury, 1523. ix. 77.

Chapel of St. Mary. W. iii. 39, 1472.

Gilds of St. Mary and St. James. W. iii. 39. Jn. Hardgrey, 1472.

106. ILKETSHALL ST. ANDREW.

Gild of St. Andrew. Will of Wm. Sergeant, vicar, 1 May, 1449.

107. IPSWICH.

Gild of St. Burbavain in St. Helens, 1521. (Will).

Chapel of St. Catherine in St. Nicholas. W. of Thos. Bulle, 1518.

Parish of St. Gregory the Martyr. W. of Jn. Flegg, 1439.

Sepulchre in Chancel of St. Lawrence. W. of (—) Gilding, 1522.

Gild of St. Luke Evan., 1521. Wardens of, Robt. Wryght and others.

Fraternity of St. Margt., 1349. Ips. Town Records (W. of Joan Webbere).

Gild B. St. Mary in St. Mary Quay. W. of Robt. Jacob, 1516.

Tabernacle on S. side of High Altar of S. Lawrence. Will of Rose Skypper, 1490.

Parish of St. Gregory the Martyr. W. of Richard Flegg, 1439.

Gild of St. Mary in Church of St. Clements. W. of Margt. Lyster, 1483. (W. iii. 17).

Chapel of St. Mildred in the Market Place let to Alex. Sparkawke, rent 20d. Rental of Cardinal's College. P.R.O. 1514.

Gild of St. Erasmus, 1523. W. of Richard Thurston.

Gild of Corpus Xti. W. of Matilda Smith, 1519.

Lease of St. George's Chapel now used as Barn, 1610. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 4832.

Altar of St. Catharine, 1479. Proc. of S.I.A., Vol. vii, 196.

Yt is agreed that ther shalbe convenient stoles made at ye Town's Charge for ye 12 & 24 in St. Mary Tower Chapel called St. Kateryn's Chappell. *Assembly Bk. 22 May 12 Eliz.*, p. 149.

To the painting of St. Peter, 10/-.

To St. Anthony Chapel a sheet for a cloth. St. Peter's, W. of Isabel Sextayn, 20 Nov., 1489.

To building of South Aisle of St. Clement's Church 10 marks. W. of Agnes Starling, 1458.

To the building of the roof of St. Stephen's Church £13 6s. 8d. W. of Jn. Depen, 1448.

108. IXWORTH THORP.

To the Church a house to be used as a Guild Hall, 1476, by Jn. Purpytt. W. iii. 69.

109. KENTFORD.

Licence to Mr. Morland, A.M., to teach boys and youths the Art of Grammar and any other art whatsoever and to read the same in the Chapel of Kentford, *Acta Bk. B.S.E.*, 1577-1596, fol. 194.

110. KENTWELL.

Chapel of St. Anne (Parker's Long Melford, p. 71).

111. KESSINGLAND.

Steeple, 25/8. 1459. W. Joan Hauxey.

112. KERSEY.

30/- to buy three kine to the church, to keep with the ferme of the said kine an obit and to pay the Romskot for the said town for evermore. W. of Jn. Nook, 1517. v. 228.

20/- to repair of belfry. Purle battlement, 1445. W. iv. 70, Jn. Gybbe.

5 oz. of silver for new pyx for Sacrament. W. Jn. Coke, 1494.
iii. 50.

Crystemasse Cross. Snellyxhallcros. W. iv. 87. ? Hecham, 1513.

113. KETTLEBASTON.

To make a Table of Our Blessed Lord to stand over the Altar of the *South side* of the church the pattern thereof to be taken of the Table in Brettenham church, 1532. W. of John Folkes. xiii. 16.

114. KIRTLING.

Gild of S. Mary, 1470. W. ii. 472. John Tylbrok of *Hupham*.

115. KNETTISHALE.

Gilds of St. John Bapt. and of All SS., 1485. Robt. Eldred.
iii. 339.

Gild of St. John, 1539. Wm. Wadhall, parson. W. xv. 190.

116. LAKENHEATH.

On N. side of chancel altar a *tabernacle* to be set in the *image* o St. Awthre (? Awdry) for timber and carting £2 6s. 0d., to the painting and gilding thereof another £3 6s. 8d.

To repair of Chapel of B.V.M. 10/-, 1482. Robert Wodeward W. iii. 369.

Cross at Town's End, 1488; Stooling of the Church, 1483. W. iii 431, 322.

117. LAVENHAM.

Chapel on the N. side of the chancel called Braunches Chapel.

Thos. Spring of Lavenham that built the vestry, lieth buried in Vestry. Lord Francis Hervey, Reyce's Breviary, p. 168.

" My body to be buried in the church of Lavenham before the Awter of St. Kateryne, where I will be made a Tombe with a Pareclose thereabout at the discretion of myn executors." T. Spring, 1523. Canon Scott's "Guide to Lavenham," p. 20.

Draft licence for a Chantry at Lavenham. Hen. VIII. Public Record Office Exchequer K.R. (Ecclesiastical), E. 135/4/49.

Licence for a Chantry temp. Hen. VIII. Excheq. K.R., E. 135/4/49. 7 pages.

Gild St. Peter & St. Paul. W. iv. 62. John Pundyr. 1502.

Trinity Gild. W. v. 24, 27. Jn. Baxter, 1494. Jn Dyx, 1492.

Cross at Town's end, 1488, and Stooling of Church, 1488. W. iii. 431, Wm. Seger.

Gilding of Tabernacle of St. Peter, 1531. xiii. 77. " £30 of which 5 nobles are for crown of silver and gilt for image of Our Lady of Lavenham in the Church the which is worshipped with divers oblations." 1507. W. P.C.C. 25 Adeane. Gild of St. Nicholas. iv. 83.

Gild of Holy Trinity, 1472. W. of Jn. Herry. ii. 536. Gild of St. Paul. iv. 62.

Image of St. Mary in N. part of the church. W. iii. 9.

Image of St. Christopher in church. W. iii. 9.

Image of St. James the Apostle on North side, 1476. iii. 52.

Altar of B. Mary in Church. iii. 99. Image of St. Peter. iii. 161.

Image of St. Peter. W. of Jone Stoke, 1478. iii. 161. 40s.

Gild of Corpus Christi. W. of Robert Person, 1477. iii. 178.

Gild of St. Paul. W. iv. 62 of (9 Feb., 1503) Joan Rosell.

Gild of St. Nicholas. iv. 83. " Morowespreche." iv. 93.

118. LAWSHALL.

Lights before Holy Trinity & Virgin Mary. iii. 101. 1477.

Thomas ye Hermit of Plashlak. iv. 127 1511.

Tabernacle of St. John. W. iv. 127 1511.

Tabernacle over the Trinity in the Chancel, 1531. xiii. 80. W. of Thomas Colman.

119. LAYHAM.

Image of St. Christopher in Church, W. of Wm. Waltyr. iv. 69
1503.

Chapel endowed by Robert de Layham with 20 ac. when Robert de Layham was patron of the Chapel of St. Mary.

120. LINDSEY.

1 acre of land for a lamp.

The Gild House belonging to St. Peter's Gild, Lindsey. Bk. ii. 414. Octave of Hilary, 36 Ed. III. Between Sir T. Munchesy, John Harecourt, parson of the church of Osmundestune (Scole, co. Norfolk) & Wm. de Walsokene clk., pltffs. and Wm. Berard, deforciant, whereby Berard sells to Sir Thomas the manors of Bradefeld Seinctler & Leleseye, and the advowsons of the churches of Bradefeld Seinctler & Leleseye and of the chapel of Lindsey for 200 marks of silver. Suff. F. of Fines, 36 Ed. III, No. 42.

Jno. Mansel, Warden of Beverley, pltff. and Barth. de Creke deft. Creke sells to Mansel for 300 marks of silver one mess. : $\frac{1}{4}$ manor of Lindsey with advowson of that chapel and of that manor and one mill. To hold of Creke and of his heirs for one pair of white gloves or 1d. at Easter for all service, and doing service for Creke to the chief lords of the fee. Suff. F. of F. 35 Hen. III, Nos. 2 and 3.

56/- rents of assize, with 3 capons, 8 hens and 44 eggs, 5 customary tenants ; the perqs. of court worth 3/-. One water mill there, which the said Wm. held of Adam del Cherche. for 1d. per ann. worth 6/-. Thos., son & heir aged 3 yrs. Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. VI, No. 27. Sir Richard Waldegrave Kt. 6 Ap. 13 Hen. VI. (*Inter alia*). The manor of Lellesey & adv. of *free chapel of St. James* the Apos. in L. to the said manor belonging.

Wm. de Monte Caniso : Inquisition taken at Kersey. Friday after Ascension Day, 13 Ed. II. Ch. Inq. 13 Ed. II, No. 26.

Manors of Edwardston & Bradefeld Seincler.

Manor of Leleseye, held of the Abbot of St. Edmund as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Knight's fee and suit every 3 wks. at the Abbot's Hundred of Cosford and by paying 10/6 at the feasts of St. Edmund the King and Whitsuntide. A mess. worth 4/- per ann. 80 acres arable land, 6 ac. meadow, 60 ac. pasture, 6 ac. wood Extent of L. a certain site worth nothing, 24 acres of arable land, 6 ac. of meadow, rents of assize 50/-, a court held every 3 weeks, worth nothing, beyond expenses and fee of the steward. *Advowson worth nothing*.

"To my eldest son John Banckes, the *Free Chapel* of Lindsey St. James with all the lands, tithe, profit etc., belonging.

Will of Thos. Banckes of Linsey d. 2 Jan., 1613, pb. 6 Feb., 1615. B.S.E.

St. James' Chapel endowed with 28 ac. of land and 7 ac. of wood in Groton. Pinchbeck Register. Univ. Cam. Lib.

Painting of the candlebeam in the Church, 10/-, 1504. W. of Thos. Colman. v. 151.

121. LIVERMERE.

Lands to Livermere Church by John Bell, 1503.

To the Chapel in the Manor of Buckenham in Great Livermere my alabaster table with the images of the Trinity, St. Peter and St. Nicholas, there to remain. W. of A. Buckenham. Bury S. Edms. Bk. xviii, fol. 267.

122. LOWESTOFT.

A Grammar Book to be bought within 3 yrs. by my executors for the use of men assembling in the chancel of Lowestoft Church to remain there always. A second book to be bought if funds permit. W. of John Galion, 1472.

123. MELFORD.

Chapels (*Parker's Long Melford*, p. 73).

Bonfire on St. James' Eve. W. ii. 554, iii. 267.

Gilds, Trinity, Bachelors', Our Lady's, St. Peter's & Jesus' (*Parker*, p. 78).

St. Thomas the Martyr (1470). W. of Thos. Sheppard. ii. 554, Image of St. Leonard. ii. 554. Chapel of Our Lady in Churchyard. *Will* of John Gente (1477), iii. 177. Gild of Jesus. W. iii. 225. Altar of Jesus. iii. 385.

To be buried in churchyard on South side of Chapel of Our Lady by the door. W. of Jn. Barker. xiii. 116. To the image of Our Lady of *Mount Chapel* my beads—Jn. Fiske. W. xiii. 209. High Altar of Mount Odyr.

Altars in the church. The Sepulchre placed at N. end of High Altar between that and Clopton's little Chapel, in a vacant place of the wall. (*Parker*, p. 72).

Jn. Clopton was the principal restorer, or builder, of the church; in windows portraits of his connections by blood, marriage or politically. (A Lancastrian sent to the Tower with John, Earl of Oxford. *All beheaded*, 1461, save J.C. (W. 1494, proved 1497).

Chapel of Our Lady in churchyard.

Report 19 Jan., 1701, to be made on state of Melford Steeple, part of which has lately fallen down—rebuilding will cost £1,800. The inhabitants desire to obtain a brief. *Quarter Sessions*, 1701.

124. MENDHAM.

Presentation of Thos. de Copham to the Chapel of **SHORTFORD** (nr. Harleston, c. Norfolk) in the King's Gift by reason of his custody of the lands of the heir of Oliver de Ingham. 28 Nov., 1347. (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1345-48, p. 431).

"*Ad potationem de ecclesia.*" W. of Robert Tanner, 1459.

125. MENDLESHAM.

Gild of St. Mary. W. of Robert Brunwyn, 1472. ii. 581. iii. 24-41; iv. 80; v. 47.

Gild of St. Trinity, 1488; W. iii. 418 of Margt. Watyr.

Building of the steeple, 1489-1494. W. Bk. iii. 437, 486. 487. Jn. Dunch, Robert Goodwyn. "*New steeple.*"

Gild of the "Reliquyks," W. iii. 486.

126. METTINGHAM.

"Hic fuit Peregrinatio ad S. Wandredum." (*Martin's Church Notes*. Cullum Lib. B.S.E.).

127. MILDENHALL.

Churchwarden's Accountis, 1533.

A line for Beckett's Bell, 4d. A lock for St. Michael's Chapel door, 2d.

Paid Symonds for an image of stone of Our Lady's Chapel, 1d.

Altars of St. Catharine and St. Margaret.

Repair of Chapel over the Porch. (*Martin's Church Notes*).

Gild of St. Mary. W. iii. 211, 265, Gild of St. James, iii. 111, of St. Thomas the Martyr, iii. 265.

Gild of Blessed Trinity, 1568. xiii. 551, iii. 5.

Lands and tenements to Corpus Christi Gild. W. iii. 101.

Land by Swath Cross. W. iv. 128.

128. MONKS' SOHAM.

1 rod of land for a lamp. S. of C.R.O. Vol. ii, 416.

129. MUTFORD.

Gild of St. John, Baptist, 1450. W. of Jn. Walram. Thos. Assek, vicar, 1447.

130. NACTON.

Pension £6 to Jas. Dawson, late incumbent of Chantry in Nacton, 1555. Tanner's MS. Institution Bk. f. 926.

131. NAYLAND.

Altar of St. Mary in Church. W. iii. 82, 170.

Chapel of St. James Ap., 1543. W. xiii. 413; 1546, xvii. 5.

Altar of St. Thomas, 1537. W. iii. 170; xv. 34. W. of John Prystman.

Gild of Trinity. W. ii. 578. iii. 82, 345.

Sundry premises for a chantry, and for several anniversaries. Bk. ii. 185, 186, 199, 200.

132. NEEDHAM.

Tabernacle of St. Thomas, Martyr.

Gilds of Holy Trinity, St. John and St. Margaret, 1460. W. of Wm. Hunting, i. 28.

133. NETTLESTEAD.

Charter of Robert of Gloucester, selling lands to Prioress of Wikes. c. 1170 A.D., on the day *church of Nettlestead was dedicated*.

134. NEWMARKET.

Violation of sequestration of Chapel of Newmarket, 1503. P.R.O.; Excheq. K.R., E135. 5/4.

Gild of St. Thomas, 1477. W. of Adam Colokyr. iii. 107.

135. NEWTON (OLD).

Cow to light of Our Saviour, 1472. W. of Patrick Kedlove.
ii. 502.

4 li. of wax in honour of the Holy Trinity. W. of Jn. Steward, 1474.
W. iii. 140.

Gilds of St. John Bapt. and St. James. W. iii. 187.

Three acres of pasture to Newton for an anniversary in Whatfield.
Sale of C.R.O. ii. 414.

136. NORTH COVE.

To Gild of Holy Trinity an ash table, 1485. W. iii. 47.

137. NORTH HALES.

To Gild of St. George in the Church, 3s. 4d., 1491. Will P.C.C.
8 Doggett, of Richard Nunne.

138. NORTON.

1 ac. at Cattishauge for the rowell rood, 1492. W. of Thos.
Sergaunte. v. 4.

Gild of St. John Bapt. of Upstrete. W. of Cecily Wyttelok, 1477.
iii. 123.

Gild of St. John Bapt. called Town Gild, 1474.

"I wyll that qwhene the messe is done yt my neyours be re-
fresshed wt. bred, chese and drynk ye same daye." 1477.

Mass pence of Gild of St. John Bapt. a half to Friars of Babwell,
a half to the parson of Norton." 1485. W. iii. 375.

139. OFTON.

2 acres and 1 rood of land for a lamp in Ofton. S.O.C., P.R.O.,
Vol. ii, p. 420.

140. ORFORD.

Chaplains of Chantry in Orford Church. (Ap. = Appointed by)

1386 (28 Aug.) Johannes Langryg. Appointed by John de Pyshale
and Robt. Griggs, founders.

1410 (15 Oct.) Dom. Thos. Towne " " "

1412 (7 Nov.) Johannes Grawtee de Snyterton. Ap. by 12
burgesses.

1416 (6 Mar.) Johannes Cok de Bury. Ap. by John Osborne,
Rector of Sudbourne.

1417 (6 Feb.) Willelmes Salterne. do. do.

1418 (24 May) Petrus Andele. Ap. by 12 burgesses.

1425 (18 Oct.) Robert Percy. Ap. by John Osborne, Rector.

1426 (9 Oct.) Willelmus Salterne. Ap. by 12 burgesses.

1450 (13 Feb.) Willelmus Reynward. Ap. by the Bishop on lapse.

1463 (20 Feb.) Thos. Man. Ap. by John Wyngfeld.

1470 (22 Feb.) John Dale. Ap. by 12 burgesses.

1471	John Hotheson.	"	"
1476 (3 July)	Thomas Mason.	"	"
1490 (16 Mar.)	John Brown.	"	"
1503 (30 Aug.)	John Plomer.	"	"
1507 (17 June).	Thos. Harnean.	"	"
1509 (2 May).	William Brown.	"	"
	Anthony Calver.	"	"
1514 (12 July)	George Goore.	"	"
1545 (25 Nov.)	John Grenewoode.	"	"

Sale by Dooune of Ipswich, to Mayor and Alderman of Orford, of a chapel formerly called St. Thomas' Chapel now St. John's Chapel, and moiety of 4 ac. belonging to it ; and of a ruinous tenement called le Hermitage which was granted to him of one Richard Hill by letters patent, 11 June, 3 Elizh.

1614. Chapel House of dissolved Hospital of St. Jn. Bap. let on lease.

Rept. of Hist. MSS. Com. pub. 1907, Vol. iv., p. 276.

141. PAKEFIELD.

" Domus de le Rodys." Ips. Probate Office. i. 62. W. 1447.

142. PAKENHAM.

1 a. 3 rd. for two lights in church. S. of C.R.O. ii. p. 200.

143. PALGRAVE.

Gild of St. Peter, 1471. W. of Edw. Norris. ii. 509 ; iii. 3.

$\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land for anniversary in Frampsden. Bk. ii. 416.

Free Chapel in. See *Botolphsdale*.

Chapel of St. John Baptist. W. of Robt. Smyth, 1473, iii. 3.

Gild of Corpus Christi, 1503. W. iv. 48, 104. Henry Rykkys, 1517.

Gild of St. Peter, 1517.

144. POLSTEAD.

6 acres of land for an Anniversary. Bk. ii. 414.

145. PRESTON.

Manor of Swifts for Jesus Coll. Bury S. Edms. S. of C.R.O. ii. 193.

146. RATTLESDEN.

Gilds of St. Margt. and of St. John Bapt., 1471. W. of Wm. Cornayen. ii. 483.

Gild of St. Trinity. 1471. W. of Thos. Martham. ii. 509, Joan Crakyll, 1496, v. 32.

147. RECHE.

Chapel of St. John Bapt., 1474. W. iii. 19.

148. REDE.

Image of St. Katherine in Church, 1479. W. iii. 189, Joan Wise-man, widow.

Light before image of Trinity, 1471. W. of John Swanton. ii. 538.

149. REDGRAVE.

Lands for a free chapel in Palgrave. Bk. ii. 378.

New window in Chapel of St. Mary, 1471. Jn. Hubert. W. ii. 485.

Gild of All SS., 1485. W. iii. 1485.

150. REDLESWORTH.

Gild of St. Peter, 1485. Robt. Eldred. W. iii. 339.

151. RENDHAM.

Chapel of St. Gregory, 1500. W. of Jn. Palmer, ii. f. 128.

152. REYDON.

Chapel called St. Margaret de Rissemere. Gardner's Dunwich, p. 253.

Gilds of St. Margt. and St. Mary, p. 254.

Pilgrimage to Image of St. Remigius, 1472. W. ii. 572.

153. RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR.

Chapel of St. Mary, 1474. Gilds of St. John. iii. 14.

Baptist and Blessed Mary. W. iii. 267. John Schepp, Rector, 1474.

Gild of St. Peter, 1474. iii. 246; v. 30.

154. RUSHWORTH.

Gild of St. John Evangelist, 1472. ii. 558.

155. SAXHAM.

Light of Our Lady and St. Nicholas. W. iii. 324, in church.

Chapel of B.V.M. W. iii. 389.

156.

N.B. 24 Hen. VI *Schools* by Letters Patent (Grammar) at St. Paul's, St. Martin le Grand, St. Mary le Bow, St. Dunstan and St. Anthony. Next year 4 other schools.

157. SHIMPLING.

To repair of steeple door 1 bus. wheat, 1 comb barley, 1487. W. iii. 450.

Probate in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Shimpling, 1533. W. xiii. 144.

158. SHIPMEADOW.

Repair of the chapel to the B.V.M. *in the churchyard*, 1461. W. of Wm. Stoliarde.

159. SHOTLEY.

Will of Nicholas Fickett of Kirton. Ips. P.O. Bk. viii. fol. 389 (c. 1529).

Action by Edw. Gooding for quiet possession of chantry with tenements situate in Shotley and Chelmondiston (Chelmynton *alias* Chemston-Chane). C.P. Calendar i, p. 85.

160. SHOTTISHAM.

Church of St. *Margaret of Haleghestowe* with tithes granted to Eye Priory by King John. Cal. of Charter Rolls. v. 365.

161. SICKLESMERE.

Repairs of St. Thomas Chapel at Chokesmythes. W. v. 134.

162. SIZEWELL.

Obit in St. Nicholas' Chapel, 1536. John Chester. W. xiii. 248.

163. SNAILWELL.

3 acres for bell-ropes. W. of Hen. Elkyn, 1485. W. iii. 337.

Gild of St. Mildred, *Mildreche* (sic). W. iii. 277. To keep anniversary in oblation and ringing after the custom of the parish upon "Whyttesonday," 1485. W. iii. 383.

164. SNAPE.

To light of Our Lady in Church 2 mother sheep with their lambs. I.P.O. ii.

1459. John Sweyn, 10/- to find a light before the Sepulchre. I.P.O. viii. 1521.

John Broke. 5 tapers to be found, every taper 4 lb. Dunwich weight, burning before the Sacraments at the Lavacion, 1516. P.O. vii. Jno. Fresby.

165. SOHAM.

Land for year—day, 1478. Nicholas Dowe. W. iii. 153.

Altar of St. Jn. Bapt. in church, 1480. Robert Peachey. W. iii. 234.

Corpus Christi Gild in church, 1484. Agnes Betts. W. iii. 137, 325.

Obit 2 acres for, 1487. Jn. Bugge. W. iii. 348.

Chapel and Gild of St. Mary in church. W. iii. 2.

Gild of St. Katherine in Town. W. iii. 2.

Tenements to St. John Baptist Gild in Ashwell.

Gild of St. Peter. W. iii. 137.

166. SOMERTON.

6 acres for a light in Somerton. Bk. ii. 414.

Chapel of Blessed Mary, 1472. W. ii. 534, of Thos. Howton of Hawketon.

167. SOUTH COVE.

To Gild of St. Gregory in the Church, 3s. 4d., 1482. W. iii. 121.

To Chapel of B.V.M. in church of Northales. A common house for the Gilds and others to hold potations to be built, 1485. W. iii. 34.

168. SOUTH ELMHAM.

Gild of St. Margaret, 1482. W. of Stephen Freeman. iii. 157.

169. SOUTHWOLD.

Gilds of St. Margaret and St. Mary (*Gardner's Dunwich*, p. 254).

To the candlebeam of church. £20. W. of John Colton, 1459.

170. STAMBOURNE.

Palisade around Chapel of St. Thomas Martyr in church, 1475.
W. iii. 78.

171. STANSFIELD.

Gild of St. Mary, 1472. W. ii. 519.

172. STANSTEAD.

A cow, for lamp before the Rood, 1483. W. xi. 4.

Light before Altar of Our Lady and *image of All Hallowys*, 1503.

Symond Wrygth of Stansted. W. v. 144.

173. STANTON.

Gild of All Saints, 1472. Margareta Sketh. W. ii. 549.

Gild of Saint John, 1475. Andrew Wethyr. W. iii. 115.

174.

Steebles (4). Bromeswell, Eyke, Bucklesham, Darsham, in 1460.

175. STETCHWORTH.

Gild of St. Peter. W. iii. 141.

176. STOKE.

Lands for a light and anniversary in Stoke. Bk. ii. 416.

177. STOKE-BY-NAYLAND.

Chapel of St. James. W. of Robert Rayneham, 1540. W. xiii. 286.

Gild of St. John Bapt. W. xvi. 585 (1543).

Gild of St. Peter Apl., 1487. W. iii. 456.

Gild of Holy Trinity, 1474. W. iii. 345.

178. STOWLANGTOFT.

Gild of St. John, 10/- to buy a *printed Cowcher* (a book of collects or short prayers) to be in the church. 20/- for Cross to stand at Fyzjohn's, 1530. John Tylere. W. xiii. 10.

179. STOKE-BY-NAYLAND.

Opposite the entrance to Giffard's Hall are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. Richard Constable, in 1216, built this chapel close by his house. Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch. iv. 198.

Gilds. St. John Baptist, £10, Our Lady, £6 ; St. Peter, £81, 1522. (Rept. MSS. of E. of Ancaster, p. 488).

180. STONHAM.

Jn. Gernegan gave to Wm. Grenehod, parson of Church of Stonham, 14 acres to provide for two lights burning. W. i. 2., 35 Ed. I 30.

181. STOWMARKET.

An altar to the Holy Cross, 1457. Will of Margaret Wetherard.

Guildhall. 15 Sept., 1619. The Commissioners declare that neither John Cocksage nor George Howe, who both pretended tithe of the house called the Guildhall, lately called "The Schoolhouse," have proved any claim. They decree that both claimants shall convey any pretended rights therein to John Howe, Richard Brazier, John Brazier, John Garnham and others (named) who shall hold in trust.

The deeds are to be kept in some safe chest in the church. The half of the house towards the West to be employed for a schoolhouse for teaching the children of the inhabitants, the other half for the habitation of poor people. There shall always be 20 feoffees. *Charity Inquisitions. P.R.O. 8/10.*

Chapel of B.V.M. in church of St. Peter, 1469. W. ii. 427.

Gild of Our Lady stock in money, 53s. 4d. (1524).

Gild of St. Margaret, 60s. (1524). Chapel of Our Lady in Stowe, 1524. W. xi. 59.

Gild of S.S. Peter and John, 40s. (1524).

Tenement in Bridge Street for repair of Gildhall, 1471, W. of Margaret Wetherard. ii. 532.

Chapel of St. John's otherwise " Jones " on Tothill, Stowmarket. To be buried in churchyard of SS. Peter and Paul, Stowmarket, at North door. W. of John Godard, 1524 ; xi. 59. " Apud Stow St. Peter."

New work of church of Blessed Mary of Stow (1481). iii. 203.

Altar to the Holy Cross, 1457. W. of Margaret Wetherard.

182. STRADBROKE.

2½ acres of land for a lamp. Bk. ii. 416.

183. STRADISHALL.

Repair of Gildhall, 1474. W. iii. 340.

Stained cloths for three altars, 1493. W. v. 6.

½ ac. in Crowchemeadow to find a light before Sepulchre of Our Lord. W. iii. 465.

184. STRATFORD ST. MARY.

To the Trinity Gild, 20/-. To the Gild of St. John the Baptist in the same town, 26/8. To the Church of Stratford for Thos. Nogge, 10/-. To the Church of Stratford for money borrowed out of the church box, 26/8. (Bk. iv. f. 26). Will of Thos. Mayde alias Osmond. 20 Dec., 1500.

Edward Mors served as agent in a conveyance of land by John Clark to the use of the Gild of St. John the Baptist and Holy Trinity, 1501. Court Rolls of Stratford Manor. Add Roll 26881. Brit. Mus.

185. STRATFORD.

Presentment as to a messuage called Matthews in Langham, Essex, bought with money bequeathed by Wm. Smith of Stratford to the two Gilds for the maintenance of a priest and service. *Special Commissions 2 and 3 Eliz.* No. 2121. Index 37.

To aisle in Stratford St. Mary church, 10 mark, and if they make no aisle, but 20s. *Will of Wm. Clarke, 1458.*

186. STRATTON.

Chapel of St. Clement in field called Chapel Down.

187. STUSTON.

Image of St. Antony in Church. 1506. W. of William Wareyn. iv. 49.

188. SUDBURY.

For dispute *re* purchase of St. Peter's Chapel, Sudbury, by the brothers Oliver and John Andrews, 1634, "the putting out of Mr. Harrison, after which the chapel and school were supplied by young men (*beast cheap*)," the death of Haggard and the appointment of Robert Rash, as schoolmaster : *see Harl. MS. 589* fols. 137, 138.

All Saints. Chapel on the S. side. Our Lady Altar on the S. side. Chapel of St. Sepulchre—to John Cheke, armiger, 6. May. Edw. VI, of All Souls Chapel and the upper end of this church with grave-stone of Simon Sudbury therein. (*See Weaver, 743.*) Date 1465.

Terrier 12 June, 1675. Philip Garwood, churchwarden "that the Vicar hath £13 per an., £9 raised by the inhabitants of Ballingdon and £4 by the part in Sudbury . . . the church is ruined and rendered unfit for use by the Dutch prisoners placed there by officers appointed to guard them. E.A.D.T. Mis. Col. 9,787.

" Mass books, vestments and chalys in my custody belonging to the Chapel of Our Lady a Plashlake. I will that Margaret my wife shall have the rule and custody of the same to the use of the same Chapel. After her decease they are to be delivered to the Mayor of Sudbury for the time being, to the use of the said Chapel. W. of Richard Gardiner *alias* Smith of Sudbury, 1533. W. xiii. 104.

Dispute concerning purchase of St. Peter's Chapel, by the brothers Oliver and John Andrews, 1634, "the putting out of Mr. Harrison, after which the school and chapel were supplied by young men (" *beast cheap* ").

Charter dated 1220-1222 granting spiritual benefits in the Abbey of Westminster and in the following churches, which are especially attached to our church viz. . . . and the cell of St. Bartholomew, Sudbury, and others. Epitome of Charters at Westminster Abbey.

Licence to read prayers at St. Bartholomew's Church, 1566-1589.

Westminster Acta Book, i. 93.

A bullock to have a lamp burning in Jesus Chapel, St. Peter's, in time of Jesus Mass, 1533. W. of Joan Enold, 1533. W. xiii. 175.

Advowson of the Chapel of St. Sepulchre held by Gilbert de Clare. Cal. Inq. P.M. Vol. v., p. 351.

A steyned cloth with the 12 Apostles before the Roodloft, 1481. W. iii. 263.

" Mass books, vestments and chalys in my custody belonging to the Chapel of Our Lady a Plashlake I will that Margt. my wife shall have the rule and custody of the same Chapel. After her decease they are to be delivered to the Maior of Sudbury for the time being to the use of the said Chapel." W. of Richard Gardiner *alias* Smith of Sudbury, 1533. W. xiii. 104.

A chalice of silver and my best girdle. W. of Cicely Prentis.

" Ad Lectring de Laton ad legenda Sca Evangelia in chooro."

A Great Bell. W. iii. 45.

A chalice of silver of my best girdle. W. of Cicely Prentis, 1495.
W. v. 25.

" To church of St. Peter a shypp of sylver and gylt conveniently
for frankensence to serve there. A cope with this scripture in a roll
set upon the same. Orate pro animabus Thomae Euston, Alicie et
Katerine uxores sue £3." W. of Thomas Trumpoor at Euston, 1503.
W. v. 144.

Altars in St. Peter's Church. St. John (Bk. Spilt 229), St. Mary
(Bk. Alyn 35), New Font (Bk. Brosyard 66).

Licence to Thomas Willett to read matins and vespers in the parish
church of St. Bartholomew, Sudbury. Thos. Byxbye of Tostock,
1508, W. v. 186.

189. TATTINGSTONE.

To new chancel of Church "my house." W. of Richard Wood,
1458.

190. TATTINGTON, TATTINGSTONE, TADYNTON.

6 ac. of land for 2 anniversaries. S.O.C. Bk. ii. 248.

Free chapel of Tattingstone. Tanner MS. f. 1136.

Church of *Tadington alias Tadyntone* with Chapel in Deanery of
Hoxne taxed at 40 marks. *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1358-1361, p. 318.

TANNINGTON.

191. THORNHAM.

Gild of Blessed Mary. W. 1481-98. iii. 70.

192. THORPEHITHE.

St. Andrew repair of Chapel of St. Mary, 1482, John Coddenham.
W. iii. 14, 27.

193. TROSTON.

To Gilds of St. Jn. Bp. and St. Peter, 20d. each. W. iii. 95.
Thos. Drury. W. 1 June, 1475.

194. THURSTON.

Gild of St. John Bp. W. iii. 123, 204. Gild of St. Peter. W. iii.
Gild of St. Margaret, 1490. W. Nicholas Sergaunte.

Martin's Croft to find tapers in Our Lady's Chapel, 1505. Thos.
Beton. W. v. 160.

Gild of St. Margaret de Grenende. iii. 204. Wm. Saykyn.

Light of B.V.M. in church of St. Martin, 1464. ii. 270.

195. THWAITE.

Image of St. George with Tabernacle, 1450. W. ii. 564. Elizh.
Hungyrd.

196. TOSTOCK.

Lands and Perrecroft for a *sangred* for 30 yrs., 1507. Isabel Fynch. W. v. 192. To St. John's Gild and St. Peter's, 20d. each. W. xi 316. Jno. Bock.

Gild of St. John the Baptist of the Town, 1487. W. iii. 455.

Gild of St. Andrew. iii. 308.

197. TUDDENHAM ST. MARY. Trinity Gild, 1490. W. iii. 490. Gilds of Our Lady and St. Jn. Baptist. W. ii. 301.

To the new Steeple, 8/4. W. of Robert Goodwin, 1458.

198. TUDDENHAM.

Lands for Aynesbury Free Chapel co. Hunts. S. of C.P.R.O. Vol. ii, p. 421.

199. TYMWORTH.

2 acres of land for an obit and lamp. Bk. ii. 413.

200. UBBESTON.

Premises for a chantry in Huntingfield.

201. UFFORD.

Lands for lights in Ufford. Bk. ii. 417.

202. WALBERSWICK.

To Gild of St. Andrew, 13s. 4d., which I borrowed of said Gild. Joan Robinson, 1490. W. iii. 121.

203. WALDINGFIELD.

Trinity of Our Lady of Pity, 1487. W. iii. 447. To St. Edmund's Tabernacle, 10/-, 1534. W. xv. 119.

204. WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS.

Table of St. Anne in Chancel. W. iv 82, 1529. xi. 4.

Gild St. John Baptist. v. 142; xi. 14.

Meadow near Angrade Cross, 1522. W. ix 73. Thos. Carter.

205. WALTON.

To Seynt Anne Gild 3 bus. of wheat, 1519. Robert Holton.

206. WANGFORD. Near Blythburgh.

Gilds of St. Peter and St. George. W. Alice Catt, 1458. W. ii. 157.

Gild of St. Peter, 1468. W. ii. 67, 179.

Gild of St. John Baptist. iii. 283.

207. WESTHORPE.

Gild of St. Nicholas, 1485. Robert Eldred. W. iii. 339.

Gild of St. John Baptist. W. iii. 206.

208. WESTLETON.

To the steeple of Westleton, £3. 1458. Will of Jn. Gerard.

209. WESTLEY.

Manor for a chantry in Brinkley, Cambs. Bk. ii. p. 325.

210. WESTLEY FIELDS.

Lands for a Gild in Bury. Bk. ii. 390.

211. WESTON.

To the new Boterye of the Gildhall, 1530. Jn. Normanville. W. xiii. 43.

To St. John's Gild, 20d., 1538. Margt. Parkyn. W. xv. 83.

212. WESTON MARKET.

Image of St. Nicholas in panel in table of Altar of Holy Trinity in Church, 1477. W. iii. 49.

213. WETHERINGSET.

5 marks for Crismatory, 1523. Wm. Hervy. Bk. ix. 75.

214. WHATFIELD.

3 ac. of pasture for anniversary in Newton. ii. p. 414.

215. WHELNETHAM, Parva.

To covering the steeple, 10s. Chapel of St. Thomas, 1510.

Joan Mason. W. vii. 1. (?In churchyard).

St. Thomas Chapel at Chokesnethys to be prayed for, 3s. 4d. Land in Sidolysmere meadow and on Salter's way and Magister Clopton's meadow.

1503. Wm. Mann. W. v. 134—*Crutch Friars* :—

To Antony Rous . . et tot illa Capella voc. Chocksmythes et una mess. unum ortum et gardinum et xij acres terr, etc. quinque acr. bosc in Magna Whelnetham et Bradfield Combust in Suff. to hold of the Lord King in capite for one knight's service. Anno 29 Hen. VIII. Cam. Univ. Lib. Mm. 20 fol. 56.

Money spent when Edward I stayed 3 days at Bury St. Edms.

To the Friars of the Holy Cross, pittance, 9s.

Echq. Accts. Bund. 358, temp. Edw. III.

216. WHEPSTEAD.

Light of St. Margaret. W. iii. 216.

Tabernacle of St. Thomas. W. iii. 143.

217. WICKHAM MARKET.

Gild of St. John, wife of Alex. Dameron, 1518. W. viii 31.

Altar of St. Lawrence in church and 20s. to township if it provide a great bell. 1513. W. of Richard Bend. Construction of new belfry, 1384. Harsnet No. 39, Norwich. An acre of free land to the use of the church. 1464. Will of Robert Christmesse.

218. WICKHAM SKEITH.

Gild of St. Peter. W. iii. 230.

219. WILBY.

To the new steeple, £20, 1459. W. of Thos. Smith.

220. WISSINGTON.

A lamp to be burnt before Our Lady in the churchyard. W. 1530. xiii. 58. Robert Taylor.

221. WOODBRIDGE.

Belfry, repair of, 1459, £14. W. of John Kemp.

222. WOOLPIT.

Tabernacle of St. James in the North Aisle. Gild of Our Lady.
W. v. 136.

To Gild of the Trinity "a cow put forth to 'cres' of ye same
gylde." W. ii. 579. iii. 113.

223. WOOLPIT.

Lands and tenements for a free chapel in Palgrave. Bk. ii., p. 378.

224. WORLINGTON.

Houses at W. to 2 poor people. W. of Wm. Palfryeman, 1544.
B.P.O. xvi. 604.

225. WRATTING MAGNA.

1 acre for a lamp. S. of C.; P.R.O. ii. 414.

226. WYKYN.

Chapel of Blessed Mary, 1473. W. iii. 17.

227. YOXFORD.

Gild of St. Peter. 2 bus. of barley, 1485. W. iii. 78.

FINDS.

SOCKETED CELTS.

L. B. CANE, F.S.A.

Bronze axe-heads have been found in many parts of England, and in the British Museum may be seen also specimens from Denmark, France, Hungary, Russia, and also two, in copper, from Thebes in upper Egypt.

To these the name of " Celts " has been given, not because they were conceived to be characteristic of the Celtic race, but because our earlier antiquaries supposed them to be the instruments to which the Romans gave the name of " celtis " (a chisel). Thomas Hearne for instance, in 1709, in " A Discourse concerning some Antiquaries found in Yorkshire," published as an appendix to the first volume of his edition of Leland's Itinerary, stated his opinion that these instruments were Roman, and Thomas Wright, in his book, " The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," published in 1852, wrote that " the general shape and character of these instruments seem to be much more like Roman than anything we know of Celtic make."

Though all are now, however, generally agreed in ascribing their origin in this country to the Britons of the bronze age, subsequent writers have retained the convenient, though somewhat misleading name " celts."

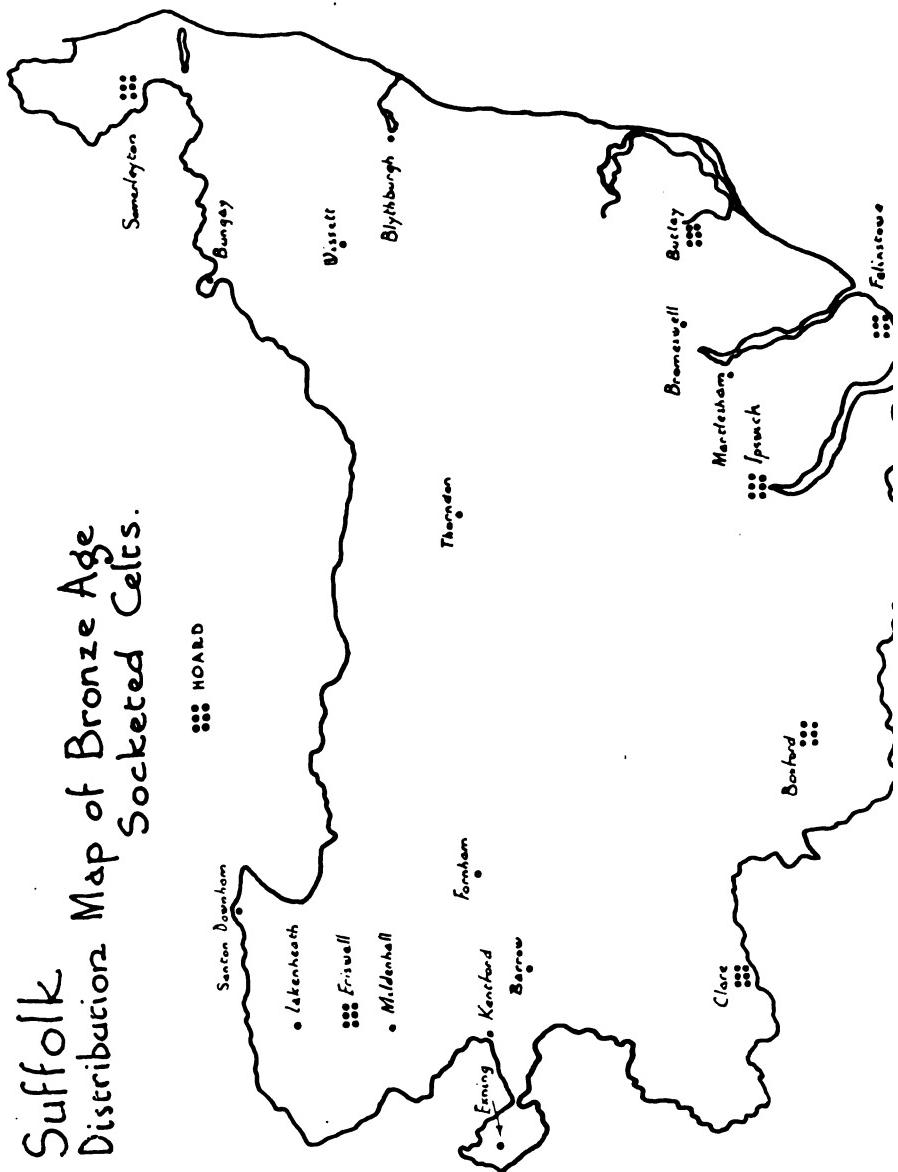
The earliest form of bronze axe-head, resembling its predecessors the flat stone implements of the neolithic age, were doubtless found difficult to attach securely to the wooden handle, so in course of time flanges were evolved to partially enclose the end of the wood. Later these were improved by the addition of a stop ridge to prevent the axe-head from slipping back when in use, and finally, with the introduction of core-casting, the flange was further developed into a socket into which the wood fitted, with a side-loop to hold the leather ligatures that bound it on firmly.

These axe-heads were cast in moulds, of which examples may be seen in the British Museum, the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and elsewhere, and frequently a certain amount of ornamentation was added round the neck.

Socketed celts have been found in many places in East Anglia, though few have been recorded since the list published in the Victoria County History of Suffolk in 1911.

This noted finds at Barrow, Blyburgh (in Bury Museum), Bromeswell, Butley (hoard of 19), Clare (hoard), Eriswell (hoard, of which British Museum has 2, and Bury Museum 3), Exning (in British Museum), Felixstowe (hoard, some in Norwich Museum), Fornham (illustration V.C.H. I, 267), Lakenheath (in British Museum, illus. V.C.H. I, 268, very similar to the one here illustrated, found at Bungay), Martlesham, Mildenhall (illus. V.C.H. I, 268), Thorndon, and Wissett.

Suffolk
Distribution Map of Bronze Age
Socketed Celts.



Two examples of Celts from Outney Common, Bungay, Suffolk





Though no subsequent finds in the county appear to have been recorded since 1911, either in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, or in those of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, some additional examples may be seen in the Ipswich Museum, notably in the Clouston collection, which includes specimens from Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Kennett, Kentford Heath, and Santon Downham.

Two additional specimens were found also at Lakenheath in 1934, and one in the Woodbridge district, though this is not in the museum.

The locations of most of the recorded Suffolk finds are marked in this sketch map, kindly prepared for me by Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A.

It may be noted that there are two main areas. The majority seem to be on the plains, the "breckland," and the rest on the coastal rivers. No doubt during the Bronze Age most of the interior of Suffolk was uninhabited forest.

The latest "celt" find in Suffolk is the one here illustrated, from Outney Common, Bungay.

This was picked up on the site of an ancient ford over the Waveney, on the mud left on the river side by a dredger.

As the writer of "A Country Woman's Diary" in the "Eastern Daily Press," who first recorded the find, remarks: "The river bed at fords is apt to hold many relics. Parties crossing were ambushed and attacked, pack horses slipped in floods, and wagon trains were overturned. A hundred and one accidents happened entailing the loss of possessions, which lie century after century until some chance puts back into one's hand the little relic of a man's life, a life lived in this valley several thousand years ago."

Considering that this axe-head may have lain in the river here for about three thousand years it is in a remarkably good state of preservation, with well-marked longitudinal ornamentation on the sides, and the usual loop for holding the thongs that once attached it to its now perished wooden handle.

A considerable number of socketed "celts" have been found also in Norfolk.

Those recorded in the Victoria County History of Norfolk were from Carlton Rode (hoard), Castle Rising (4), Caston, Eaton (celt mould), Frettenham (2), Fulmodeston, Great Carbrook (celt mould), Hunworth (2), Ingham, Longham, Methwold, Mundesley, Norwich, Unthank Road (celt mould), Reedham, Reepham (31), Rougham, Stibbard, and Swaffham (3).

Many of these, and others, from Bacton, Stalham, Hingham, West Dereham, Marham, Burnham Market, Horning, Hoe (hoard), Carleton Rode, Hunworth, Thetford, and Surlingham, may be seen in Norwich Museum.

My thanks are due to Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A., and to the Curators of the Ipswich and the Norwich Museums for information about celts in East Anglia.

REFERENCES.

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NOTES.

JOHN WILBYE, 1574—1638.

BY SIR JOHN WOOD, BART.

This year being the tercentenary of the death of the great Madrigal composer, John Wilbye, perhaps the most perfect of all the great school of English Madrigalists of the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, the B.B.C. has taken the opportunity of broadcasting his works to the world throughout the third week of February last, and many people in East Anglia no doubt listened with great pleasure to the reproduction without realising that Wilbye was born and spent nearly all his life in this part of England. So it may be of interest to members of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology to learn a few details of his life and history, particularly as a large portion of that life was passed in this ancient Tudor Mansion of Hengrave, so full of memories of yore, in which I live.

Owing to the invaluable researches of Dr. E. H. Fellowes of Windsor we owe not only the modern printed edition of the madrigals, but also most of our information of Wilbye's life.

John Wilbye, third son of a tanner of some position at Diss in Norfolk, was born in 1574. His father was the possessor of a lute we are told, thus showing the musical tendency of the family, and in his will, proved at Norwich in 1605, bequeathed this lute to his third son John.

At the age of nineteen, probably through the influence of Elizabeth Cornwallis of Brome Hall, near Diss, who married the second Sir Thomas Kytson of Hengrave, Wilbye was appointed Household Musician in this house, and remained in that position for very many years. He had a special chamber assigned to him closely adjoining the musicians' gallery in the great hall, and a tablet in this chamber now marks the fact. An inventory taken in 1602 of the furniture in the room is still in existence here. The Kyts ons were great patrons of music, and a large collection of instruments were kept in the minstrels' gallery. Wilbye remained in the service of the Kytson family until the death of Lady Kytson in 1628, and during this time his two sets of madrigals were published. The first set is dated from the Kytson's London house in the Austin Friars in 1598, and the second set, probably from Hengrave, in 1609. Doubtless many of these madrigals were first tried out in the great hall here.

After the death of his patroness Lady Kytson, when the establishment here was broken up, Wilbye moved in 1628 to Colchester, where he lived till his death in 1638 in the "great brick house" of Lady Kytson's daughter, the Countess Rivers. It is said that Lady Kytson

granted him at a favourable rental an excellent sheep farm named Sextons, near Bury St. Edmunds, and from that time he ceased to write madrigals. But there is no doubt that he began to buy land and at his death was comparatively rich, and in his will dated 10th September, 1638, from Colchester, he is styled no longer "yeoman" but "gentleman." He died unmarried.

I feel sure that in concluding this short account of the life of John Wilbye my readers will be interested to know that two concerts of Wilbye's madrigals have been performed by Madrigal Societies here, one from Norwich in 1927, and the other from Cambridge in 1932, and an additional thrill was experienced by the audience and performers alike in the thought that these madrigals were being sung in the very hall where Wilbye probably first tried them out.

JOHN WOOD.

Hengrave Hall.

REVIEWS.

IN BRECKLAND WILDS.

In 1925 Mr. W. G. Clarke, F.G.S., issued a book under above title dealing with his investigations into the organism, animate and inanimate, of the Breck district.

A district which has a fascination for naturalists owing to the versatility of its changing moods, " finds " and faunæ but being off the beaten track was the happy hunting ground of local inhabitants and East Anglians but to few beyond these boundaries.

The first edition consisting of 2,000 vols., had an appreciative reception and was soon sold out and resulted in drawing the attention of readers and others to the Breck, and subsequently the steps and wheels of visitors, bent on further exploration.

Being brought into the limelight and subjected to the scrutiny of these additional eyes and brains, the Breck yielded up many more amenities and treasures as well as conceding the elucidation of certain questions connected with cause and effect.

Possibly the author would have issued another edition incorporating this added increment but his sudden death negatived the possibility in one way but not in another, for Mr. R. Rainbird Clarke, B.A., has revised and remodelled the book, recasting some of the chapters and introducing much original matter, retaining at the same time the old title.

This revised edition may be characterised as "*Matre pulchra filia pulchrior*" or better *privigna pulchrior*, as the book is more of a step-daughter than the more beautiful daughter of a beautiful mother.

The scenery and subject of the book is indeed beautiful and the style and diction suits the environment, describing the Breck in all its moods and phases, its meres and heaths, its birds, flowers and trees, with a pen dipped in nature's choicest colouring.

A good index is provided, being more especially essential in a book that combines the qualities of guide book, history and novel, wherein information is diffused in dolce far niente style and the logic of the text may be overlooked owing to the pleasurable perusal of the context.

The index is full and comprehensive but in the entry " Brandon Creek," it seems that folk-memory has been embellished by the cartographer, for as a lad I used to boat and fish in this water and it was then known vocally as " Bran " creek.

The town of Brandon is probably Brand's dune or slope and it may be that Bran Creek is Brand's creek but more likely Brant or Burnt Creek, as it is situated adjoining Burnt Fen.

Again Deadman's land, is possibly a corruption of St. Edmund's land, a corruption not uncommon in Suffolk, when it is responsible for legendary murders and gibbets, invented later to justify the appellation.

Breck land is defined as "a tract of heathland broken up for cultivation from time to time and then allowed to revert to waste."

This definition is on a par with the well known definition of this county as "Silly" Suffolk.

The meaning of words migrates, and in early days "silly" meant propitious or holy but later it meant "foolish."

The century in which the epithet "Silly" was applied is the key to its interpretation.

In like manner soil broken by the Celts with plough or spade was known as Breck land but later the A.S. use of the word was applied to describe anything bad or useless—Brackish water was bad water, Bracken grew on waste land, a Brake was useless jungle, to brake was to vomit.

Drayton applies the word to water,

"Suffolk a sunne half risen from the brack,

Norfolk a Triton on a dolphin's back."

But whether plow or waste land, both meanings are united by the author in the title of the book, "In BRECK land WILDS."

In addition to the index there is a list of special Breck plants, insects and molluscs as well as an inventory of books and articles touching upon the Breck and its associations. Readers will be interested in the chapter on "Traditions, Customs and Ghost Tales." Some of these are general and not peculiar to Breckland but interesting as survivals, as for instance the Hummy-dances held in Thetford on Boxing day. These are a corruption of Mummy dances and were condemned by the Synod of Thurles on account of their indecency occasioned by men and women changing garments.

The book is well printed on good paper in clear type and is published by W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, price 12s. 6d. It contains 19 full page illustrations and a pictorial map of the district.

H.A.H.

SUFFOLK CHURCHES AND THEIR TREASURES.

By H. MUNRO CAUTLEY, A.R.I.B.A.

This book is a comprehensive survey of all the treasures, objects of archaeological interest and noteworthy features possessed by Suffolk Churches—an ingenious venture which is probably unique—unique because of the multiplicity of subjects embraced and dealt with between the covers of one book.

Books that specialise in these various subjects are plentiful and are scattered about on the shelves of all large libraries but to find the contents of a library condensed into one book is quite original, at any rate in Suffolk.

To compile a book with this protean purview requires an expert knowledge of scientific facts and also a familiarity with those technical terms which enable a writer to define in one apt word or phrase some or other architectural design, process or form, which without such a laconism would require a proposition in Euclid to convey his meaning.

Suffolk is to be congratulated on being able to number among its many celebrities one possessed of the qualifications necessary for producing a book of such outstanding value to the county.

In writing this book Mr. Cautley was evidently inspired by, and took as his text, the old adage, "Brevity is the soul of wit"—that is, of "wit" in its earlier meaning of "wisdom"—for brevity and succinctness are its inherent characteristics.

Books vary in size and prospective purchasers with limited shelf accommodation may hesitate under the impression that despite the phenomenal terseness of this encyclopedia of a book it must surely be similar to one of those massive and unwieldy folios beloved of our ancestors.

Any such vain imaginings will be allayed by learning that the size of the book is 11 by 7½ by 1½ inches.

The book commences with a brief historical epitome of the early and mediaeval church in Suffolk, followed by a consideration of the structure of church walls, the destruction of church fittings, the architectural features of towers, porches, roofs, aumbries, Easter sepulchres and other structural parts of the church fabric.

The author supplements his descriptive pen with photographs taken by himself—an accomplishment which incidentally discloses another of his versatile talents.

These photographs number over 400 and are a great asset when describing carving, misericords and artistic ornamentation, for the camera supplies optical evidence such as no mental picture drawn by the pen can convey.

If churches were uniform and their fittings unvarying the pen would suffice and it would be enough to say that a pulpit was Stuart or a font 15th Century, but as there are more exceptions than rules an illustration is necessary for effective delineation.

Photographs of "interiors" are difficult to take owing to bad light, and those individuals who have had experience of this work will appreciate the really marvellous results obtained, especially those which show us roof carvings and other well nigh inaccessible subjects which are skied or in obscure positions. In the "dim religious light" that filtered

